MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JUNE 1982

Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

Military Situation -- The fronts around Beirut were calm early on 15 June, although the Israelis had tightened their siege of the eastern and southern approaches to the capital, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The previous day IDF units took up positions east of the capital in areas controlled by the Phalangist Lebanese Front and also moved to within 2 km of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, according to Beirut radio reports. While AFP said the Israelis had cut the road between Beirut and the international airport, a military statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed that Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian forces retained control of the airport. However, in a press conference broadcast by IDF radio, Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said Israeli forces now control the airport although they are not inside it.

The IDF handed a captured Syrian position near B'abda over to the Phalangists, who welcomed the Israeli presence in the Christian sector, according to Jerusalem radio and television reports. An IDF communique carried by ITIM noted that 24 Palestinians were killed in an engagement with the IDF in eastern Lebanon. Many more have surrendered to the IDF both in the south and near Beirut, according to Jerusalem and IDF radios. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service said Syrian and Israeli tank units clashed on the Damascus-Beirut highway. Israeli paratroopers engaged a 200-strong Libyan unit near Beirut, according to Jerusalem radio.

Israeli Comment, Intentions -- The "terrorists" are on their knees, and crumbling, Israeli Chief of Staff Eytan said in a news conference broadcast by IDF radio. Their main establishment in Beirut is destroyed and they are cut off from sources of aid. Nevertheless they have displayed good fighting ability and self-sacrifice, Eytan continued. He also said that while the Syrian ground forces were obstinate, their air force showed a low level of skill. According to an IDF radio report, Eytan claimed that Syrian losses included 1,000 casualties and 60 captured, as well as 300 tanks, 85 aircraft and 19 SAM batteries destroyed. The terrorists sustained 2,000 dead and 6,000 captured, he added. Approximate Israeli losses are 170 dead, 700 wounded and 10 prisoners, Eytan noted.

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that Israel wants a cease-fire on all fronts and in all sectors. The cease-fire with the Syrians has held, Begin asserted, and there are grounds to believe the "terrorists" will cease fire soon. Earlier, Begin told the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that the IDF does not intend to occupy or enter Beirut, Jerusalem television said. Begin also rejected Alignment criticism of air force bombardments of civilian areas.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said the main moves of the war are over. Speaking in a Jerusalem television interview, he said Israeli forces have now achieved their objective of guaranteeing the 45-km strip north of the Israeli border. He claimed Israel has no interest in intervening in Lebanon's internal affairs, which Lebanon must decide how to run. Noting the possibility of political changes in Lebanon, he said the wisest step the Lebanese Government could take would be to demand that all foreign armies and "terrorist" organizations leave the country so Lebanon can emerge as a sovereign and independent state possibly allied to Israel.

National Salvation Body -- The formation of a national salvation body that would be under the Lebanese president and woud assist him in confronting the present situation was announced in a statement issued by the Presidential Directorate General, Beirut radio reported. The radio said the group included Prime Minister Shariq al-Wazzan, Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri, Lebanese Front Military Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Jumblatt. Voice of Lebanon radio subsequently reported that a scheduled meeting of the body did not take place because of the "intransigence" of some sides. The radio reported that Walid Jumblatt did not approve of the body in its proposed form and that he prefers that the group be more "comprehensive" in the national, Christian and Muslim sectors. Officials are continuing their contacts in order to achieve a common denominator, the radio noted.

Diplomatic Activity -- U.S. envoy Philip Habib arrived in Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, according to Monte Carlo radio. Beirut radio later reported Habib's arrival in Lebanon where he met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

Meanwhile, according to Jerusalem radio, Egypt again asked Israel to cease fire in Lebanon. The radio said Egypt's ambassador to Israel informed the Israeli Foreign Ministry that the PLO is interested in a cease-fire at any time Israel sets. However, the Foreign Ministry replied that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO and that Israel will cease fire when the firing against its forces stops. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said Egypt is continuing its efforts to help the Palestinians achieve a cease-fire and to ensure a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, MENA reported. MENA later reported on a 3-hour meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Secretary of State Alexander Haig during which the two men discussed an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. 'Ali described his talks with Haig as "fruitful" and said the two sides focused on the "importance of preserving the cease-fire."

Soviet Measures -- The Soviet ambassador to Lebanon has disclosed that Soviet warships, including a nuclear submarine, are heading for the eastern Mediterranean and that the Soviet Union has established an airlift with Syria to assist the Syrian and Palestinian forces, AFP reported citing Palestinian sources. Meanwhile, the Voice of Palestine noted the Soviet warning to Israel that the events in the Middle East concern Soviet interests and that the Soviet Union stands by the Arab struggle not only with words but with deeds.

Arab Stands -- In a cable to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat carried by the Voice of Palestine, Saudi King Fahd declared that Saudi Arabia will not hesitate to do all it can to force the Israelis to withdraw to their international border.

During a meeting with Libyan Armed Forces officers, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that had it not been for "geographical reasons," Libya would have transported its resources to the fighting in Lebanon, Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported. He added that such action must be left to countries geographically adjacent to Israel. Al-Qadhdhafi went on to praise the "heroic role of Syrian air and naval forces."

According to Jerusalem radio, Jordan would be prepared to allow Yasir 'Arafat to carry out political activity in Jordan on the condition that no armed Palestinians are on its soil. Citing a Jordanian source, the radio said that as part of a confederation between the West Bank and Jordan, Amman would be amenable to putting 'Arafat in charge of West Bank affairs if he recognized the primacy of Jordanian rule.

Saudi-Egyptian Relations

After offering his condolences to the royal family on the death of King Khalid, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and King Fahd exchanged cordial words during a 75-minute meeting between the two leaders, MENA reported. According to SPA, the meeting was also attended by the delegation that accompanied Mubarak to Riyadh as well as by Crown Prince 'Abdallah and Prince Sultan. In a statement prior to his return to Cairo, Mubarak affirmed his close ties with King Fahd and declared that the two men are "wholeheartedly linked" despite the current rupture of relations, MENA reported. Mubarak stressed how much his visit to Riyadh meant to him personally and to the Egyptian people. The Egyptian president underscored his close ties with Crown Prince 'Abdallah and the other Saudi princes and added that there is a common understanding on all issues.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP NOTES SOVIET STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST

NC141630 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Brothers, a short while ago the Soviet Government announced not only with words but in deeds that it stands beside the Arab struggle. The Soviet Government added that it reminds Israel's leaders that the Middle East is very close to the Soviet border and that events there must concern Soviet interests.

KHALAF SAYS PALESTINIANS WILL NOT SURRENDER

NC141147 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1105 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] In an interview given yesterday, Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] suggested that Israel would violate the cease-fire and attempt to make [word indistinct] use of this to capture positions. He said that Israel's history in both limited and wide-scale wars would make such actions probable. Fighting, for example, in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, when the notorious Deversoir operation came after the announcement of the cease-fire, noting that it was the present Zionist war minister Sharon who engineered the violation at the time. He said that as of 1500 yesterday afternoon Israel had made 21 separate cease-fire violations.

In response to a question about whether the enemy would try to invade Beirut, Abu Iyad said that whatever the enemy attempts to do, the Palestinian Revolution would continue to defend Lebanese territory and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and would not surrender under any circumstances.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM KING FAHD 14 JUNE

NC141337 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1252 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Cable from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution]

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief Palestinian Revolution forces and PLO Executive Committee chairman:

We received your cable dated 14 June 1982 that you sent through the brother representative of the Fatah movement in the kingdom. We took notice of your clarification that the enemy is continuing his Zionist military operations against Beirut, its suburbs, its airport and the camps of the brother Palestinians.

As we previously affirmed to you, we are with you with all our heart and sentiments. We continue to make constant and persistent efforts on all Arab and international levels. We will not hesitate to do all we can to force these treacherous enemies to withdraw to their international border. We rely on God's help and we ask the Almighty to grant success and victory for our nation and to fulfill its aspirations and hopes. May God preserve you.

Signed: King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz

SOLIDARITY FUND AIDS PALESTINIANS, LEBANESE

LD111208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1107 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, June 11 (KUNA) -- The Islamic Solidarity Fund's emergency committee has sent two million dollars to Palestinian and Lebanese fighters who are currently engaged in fierce battles against the Israeli invading groups.

The Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti said the decision (?was) adopted following contacts with members of the organization in a bid to mobilize all forms of military, political and economic aid to the Palestinian and Lebanese people under such circumstances. He added that the ICO looks forward to immediate assistance from all Islamic countries.

The secretary general hailed the heroic cohesion between the Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians in confronting the Zionist invasion [words indistinct] (?solidarity) and a belief in the Arab and Islamic nations unity of destiny.

AT-TURAYKI, KLIBI DISCUSS CALL FOR ARAB SUMMIT

LD142122 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Dr 'Ali at-Turayki conferred with Chedli Klibi, [Arab League] secretary general, this evening. They discussed the grave situation arising from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Palestinian Revolution and the brother leader's call for the convening of an urgent Arab summit in order to discuss the laying down of a unified Arab strategy to repel the Zionist invasion. The Arab League secretary general stressed his full appreciation of the brother leader's initiative and explained the importance of convening an Arab summit within the coming hours in order to deal with the current situation and to confront the plan which is now being executed in the Arab region.

The meeting was attended by the jamahiriyah general commissioner in Tunisia and by the jamahiriyah's delegate to the Arab League.

PLO'S PARIS ENVOY ASKS FRANCE FOR SANCTIONS

PM141555 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Ibrahim Souss, PLO representative in Paris, asked France to take sanctions against Israel on Thursday 10 June. Interviewed by French television channel 1, the Palestinian official stated: "We regard the statements made by President Mitterrand and Mr Cheysson as satisfactory, but it is not enough to condemn Israel. Sanctions must be imposed on it."

Mr Souss was anxious to recall that "the Palestinians are not occupying Lebanon. We are in a host country. We are temporarily in a fraternal country, for just as long as it takes to regain our legitimate national rights and establish our independent state on Palestinian soil."

VOP BROADCASTS 13 JUNE WAFA COMMENTARY

NC131246 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1103 GMT 13 Jun 82

[WAFA commentary: "The Battle for Beirut"]

[Text] Today, it is clear that after failing to achieve its initial aim -- the destruction of the PLO's military potential in south Lebanon and the elimination of Syria as a factor in Lebanese politics [words indistinct] blows to her forces here -- Israel has decided to go even deeper into the quagmire and try to besiege Beirut, despite claims of adherence to the cease-fire. [Word indistinct] however, the Israelis are laboring under the same illusions as when they fixed their initial war aims. The wildest of these illusions is that somehow the PLO has a head which can be found and destroyed, a body which can be separated piece from piece and a base which, once occupied, will disappear.

In fact, the deeper the Israelis go, the more painfully will it be brought home to them that none of these things are true. The PLO's revolution, which has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, thanks to the unbelievable bravery of its fighters and the unlimited support of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, that it is swimming in a sea which the Israelis can never dry out. What the Israelis have walked into, surprising as it may seem, is a people's war of national liberation. If the situation is seen this way, it will immediately become clear that it is not we who are besieged. It is the Israelis who, by pumping themselves deeper and deeper into this country and its endless mountains, woods, streets, alleyways and ghettos, are trapped, for they are exposing themselves to the fire of men who, in their determination and their anger at seeing what Israel has wrought, is nothing but to decimate them and this in Sidon, Khaldah and Ad-Damur is what they are doing and this they will do a thousandfold if they decide to launch the battle of Beirut.

QADDUMI SENDS 'IMPORTANT' LETTER TO GROMYKO

NC151134 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1105 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi yesterday sent an important letter to Soviet Foreign Minister Comrade Andrey Gromyko. The letter was delivered during a meeting between Qaddumi and the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations in New York.

KUNA INTERVIEWS KHALAF ON LEBANON, CEASE-FIRE

LD130920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jun (KUNA) -- A senior Palestinian official has made it clear that the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces responded to the cease-fire with the Israeli forces following its acceptance by the Lebanese Government in response to international mediation and to the request of the major powers. However, he said the acceptance is conditional upon the application of UN Security Council Resolution Nos 508 and 509 that stipulate immediate and unconditional withdrawal from occupied Lebanese territory.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, mentioned the Israeli invading forces "committed a massacre considered the biggest in history, killed defenseless civilians and prevented rescue operations in Beirut and other regions in Lebanon for wounded women and children estimated in the thousands." He says the "ferocious and haphazard" Israeli air raids and artillery bombardment against Beirut were aimed at inflicting the largest number of casualties among civilians "to weaken the morale of the fighters determined to turn the Lebanese capital into a slaughterhouse for the invading forces."

In a telephone interview, Abu Iyad told KUNA, "the Zionist enemy did not refrain from striking at positions of (?international) sanctuary and from preventing rescue operations for the wounded and the removal of the dead especially in the southern town of Sidon, which is still holding out in the face of the Israeli blockade and which has been suffering famine for the last 4 days."

The Palestinian official expressed his belief the cease-fire agreement "will not last long because the Zionist enemy is known for his trickery and disregard for any pledges or agreements, as has been proved by the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

He said the invading forces "will try to improve their positions to destroy the solid resistance of the joint forces." He praised the stance of the Lebanese Government, the Nationalist movement and the Amal movement, and said, "They call for steadfastness to fight the invading Israeli forces."

Speaking of the military situation, Abu Iyad stated the Israeli bombing from air, land and sea did not cease throughout Saturday night against Beirut, the southern region, the airport and [word indistinct] region and was resumed with ferocity throughout yesterday.

He said the invading forces "attempted to wage attacks and landing operations on Suq al-Gharb and Kayfun to cut all routes to 'Alayh." He added that these forces launched approximately 20 attempts to occupy Khaldah, the last of which was at 2000 last night; however, the joint forces "surrounded the invading forces and wiped them out, cleared the whole area to the rear of the (Az-Zahra')."

Khalaf mentioned that Syria's commitment to the cease-fire has affected the situation. However, he added that Syrian forces present in the Beirut region have been exposed to Israeli shelling. He said, "The Syrian soldiers replied to the shelling with force and fought heroically together with the joint forces."

Abu Iyad pledged the continuation "of steadfastness and resistance" against the invading forces. He stressed that the Israelis "will enter Beirut only over our dead bodies." He has expressed regret for the Arab stance and the lack of popular feeling. He said: "What are the Arabs waiting for to stir their dignity?"

Abu Iyad stated the joint forces present in Lebanon are still active against the invading forces, and he added that the Israelis will not succeed in combing the region "even if the American army goes with them." He disclosed Israeli forces have resorted to apprehending people under 18 "and to showing them as fighters [word indistinct] psychologically, morale of the people to make them leave their areas."

Abu Iyad stated the "vicious" Israeli shelling of civilian areas has led to thousands of civilians taking refuge. For instance, in the Jazzin areas, east of Sidon, approximately 20,000 people have gathered. He added that despite the exodus, "The resistance is still present throughout the region from Tyre, Sidon, An-Nabatiyah and Az-Zahrani, and moreover the fedayeen rocket and artillery bombardment against the Jewish settlement in upper Galilee is still continuing."

Abu Iyad stressed that the Zionist enemy has suffered human losses estimated at approximately 5,000 killed, wounded or missing, in addition to heavy equipment losses. He said what indicates the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance is "that the war has entered its 10th day, the longest Arab war with the occupying Zionist forces, because of the alliance of the forces of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

KUWAIT

PAPERS VIEW KHALID'S DEATH, FAHD AS SUCCESSOR

LD141220 Kuwait KUNA in English 1031 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jun (KUNA) -- Extracts from Kuwaiti newspaper editorials Monday on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia:

AL-QABAS said: "With his wise leadership, King Khalid was able to overcome extraordinary circumstances resulting from the tragic death of his predecessor King Faysal. King Khalid was able to lay the foundation of his rule on solid basis in the shortest time and expanded the role of the Saudi Kingdom of both the Arab and the Islamic levels."

"Among the factors which enabled the deceased to achieve those objectives was the presence of a strong and enlightened leadership to his side. That is the presence of Prince Fahd, Prince 'Abdallah and their brothers."

"With the assumption of Prince Fahd his new post and new responsibilities as the king of brotherly Saudi Arabia, and with the naming of Prince 'Abdallah as the crown prince, a feeling of confidence and comfort towards the new Saudi leadership has spread. This leadership is a continuation of the Saudi set course which traditionally conforms to the Arab national causes and the outlooks of the Islamic world in general."

"The presence of King Fahd on the top of the hierarchy will no doubt accelerate momentum towards pressurizing America and the world to find a basic solution to both the Lebanese and the Palestinian problems and to the Middle East dilemma as a whole. The death of King Khalid is a said event but the proclamation of King Fahd is the hope."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM commented: "Amidst the current sad atmosphere and alarming happenings God has decided to take to His side the son of the Arab nation and Islam, Khalid ibn Abd al-'Aziz. Sadness and sorrow have prevailled over the whole world due to the respectable position of the deceased and his national and humanitarian efforts, throughout the years of his reign, and his resolve to follow the course of his brother, late King Faysal ibn Abd al-'Aziz."

"Here is now King Fahd on the same path holding the banner and fulfilling the duties towards the desired aim with the help of his brother, the newly named Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn Abd al-'Aziz and the kingdom's men who are honest to their principles and who believe in the good of this nation and its victory over its ambitious invading enemies."

KUWAIT TIMES said: "As the ruler of a country that includes in its territorial fold the holiest places of Muslims including the birth-place of prophet Muhammad (peace be on him), and as one who patronised global activities for the cause of Islam, King Khalid commanded a sentimental reverence from Muslims throughout the world."

"He was known to be a modest man who ascended the throne very reluctantly after his brother King Faysal was assassinated in 1975. Among his active roles in intra-Muslim and intra-Arab affairs may be listed his efforts for reconciliation between late President as-Sadat of Egypt and President al-Asad of Syria. He also joined with other Arab leaders to bring about a halt to the civil war in Lebanon in 1975-76."

"There is no doubt that his good work will be kept up by his worthy successor, King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz.

AL-ANBA' commented: "It is the duty of those who knew King Khalid and are mourning him all over the Arab and Islamic worlds now to achieve a hope that was the dearest [words indistinct]."

"This hope is embodied in the unity of the Arab and Islamic banks, the establishment of a unified action front capable of protecting the Arab identity of the Gulf, repulsing all evil and ambitions centered on it, and liberating Jerusalem and all the usurped Arab lands."

"The call of King Khalid has always been to have a unified Arab power rise to crush Israeli aggression and restore to the Islamic shrines their purity and to Arabism its great glory."

"Should fate come to meet the Peninsula monarch while at the peak of his great dream, hope only grows [words indistinct] the presence of its new monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who is accustomed to shouldering big responsibilities and who has had experienced life and international politics. Since the start of political life King Fahd has proved he is the qualified man to assume the great role."

QATAR

STATE SENDS RELIEF AID TO LEBANON, PALESTINIANS

GF111226 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Out of Qatar's belief in its national duty and in response to the call of Arab conscience, his highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has issued instructions to promptly dispatch a consignment of medicine, relief items and foodstuffs on board special airliners for the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers who have been wounded or rendered homeless following the sinful Zionist aggression against fraternal Lebanon.

The consignments will be dispatched immediately. Preparations have been made to dispatch a medical team to Lebanon; team including doctors, nurses and mobile clinics. Meanwhile, an official source has said the contributions of citizens in Qatar, which began yesterday, are progressing well. He said the Qatari Red Crescent Society, cooperating with the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, is receiving large quantities of medicine, foodstuffs, blankets, tents, ambulances, jeeps, and money that citizens are eagerly contributing out of their national duty and to assist their brothers, who are facing the fiercest and ugliest forms of barbaric aggression.

The official noted the Qatari citizens' eagerness to donate blood in response to the call for national unity.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE 'ABDALLAH SPEAKS ON KHALID'S DEATH

LD141446 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jun (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and National Guard commander, made the following speech:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Grace and peace be upon the most noble prophet and messenger and upon all his kin and companions.

This is a time when we have to say: We all belong to God, and to Him we all return. The nation has lost its king and leader who strove to plant love, spread tranquility in the soul of all and keep vigil for the well-being of all. He was a dutiful father, a sincere leader and an honest ruler. Thanks be to God, He who is the only one to be thanked in calamity. The tragedy has been huge and the disaster enormous. However, our consolation is that God has compensated us well in His Majesty the great King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who has raised that banner after his brother to complete the march on the same course and manner. We beseech Almighty God to grant him success in serving his religion, homeland, people and faithful nation.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn al'-'Aziz, may God protect him, from the start has been a supporter and backer, after Almighty God, to his valuable predecessor, may God bless him, throughout his life, and has contributed to cementing the foundations of this edifice according to the upright Islamic course.

I beseech Almighty God to grant the nation's loss, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His compassion and blessings and to award him, on our behalf and on behalf of the Arab and Islamic nation, with all that is good for he, God bless him, strove to follow up its issues and work to achieve its aspirations.

In this stage we must unite our efforts and grow together, government and people, behind my lord, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, for the well-being of the homeland and the nation, raising the banner of no god but God, Muhammad is the messenger of God, and following the example of the righteous predecessors, God's blessing be upon them. We have the good example in God's messenger, God's mercy and grace be upon him. May God have mercy on 'Abd al-'Aziz, for he mapped the path for us, unified the nation and laid the foundations of his edifice according to this course, and he was assisted by my lord His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to shoulder the trust, complete the march to reach the lofty aims and work for the safety and stability of this beloved homeland.

Finally we say: We all belong to God, and to Him we all return.

BANGLADESH LEADER ERSHAD ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD142228 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2202 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Gen Mohammed Hussain Ershad, chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, arrived in Riyadh tonight to convey condolences to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was met at the airport by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard.

FOREIGN LEADERS CONVEY CONDOLENCES, DEPART

GF141953 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of Ash-Swariqah; Shaykh Hamid ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi, UAE Supreme Council member, and ruler of 'Ajman; and Shaykh Hamad ibn Muhammad ash-Sharqi, UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of Al-Fujayrah, left Riyadh today.

Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE vice president and heir apparent of Dubai, and the delegation accompanying him, left Riyadh today after extending condolences to King Fahd on the death of King Khalid.

Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri left Riyadh for home today. He extended his condolences and those of the Sudanese people on King Khalid's death. He was seen off at the airport by [Deputy National Guard Commander] Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent, minister of defense and armed forces commander in chief, and the delegation accompanying him left Riyadh for Doha at 1305 today.

Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and the delegation accompanying him, left Riyadh for Jidda at 1310 today. They were seen off at the airport by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

At 1445 today, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and the delegation accompanying him, left Riyadh for home, after extending condolences to King Fahd on the death of King Khalid.

Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman also left Riyadh for home today, and was seen off at Riyadh airport by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

At 2015 today, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Riyadh for home after extending condolences to King Fahd on the death of King Khalid. He was seen off at the airport by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The YAR president and delegation accompanying him left Riyadh yesterday. Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the delegation accompanying him left later. They were seen off by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

King Husayn of Jordan and the delegation accompanying him also left Riyadh after extending condolences to King Fahd on the death of King Khalid. They were seen off by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

MINISTER URGES UNCONDITIONAL ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

PM150813 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Wafa'i Diyab report: "Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal says: We will do what is suitable if international pressure fails"]

[Excerpts] London -- "We are talking about complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, not only a cease-fire." This is what Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said in London yesterday at the conclusion of his European tour which took him to West Germany, France and Britain.

After "extremely important" talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: What the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is doing now is finding out what possible results international pressure on Israel will have. What we have felt during our visits encourages us to say there is indeed some room for such pressure, which we consider a necessity. If this pressure fails to achieve the desired result, however, the Arab states will have to meet and decide what suitable steps should be taken in this respect.

On the possibility of using oil as a weapon in the battle, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: We are not threatening to use oil as a weapon. We first want to know whether we are going to achieve an acceptable settlement. After that, the Arab states will decide what step serves their interests.

Prince Sa'ud earlier held an hour-long meeting with Mrs Thatcher. They discussed developments in the region and the role Britain could play in forcing Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned the meeting dealt exclusively with Lebanon and that Mrs Thatcher appeared very worried about what is happening there. She told Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal that Britain had already conveyed its position on Lebanon to the Israeli Government.

After a 30-minute meeting with Foreign Secretary Pym, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: It is in the interests of Britain and the West to have a speedy settlement ensuring Lebanon's safety, unity and independence guaranteeing Palestinian rights.

He added: What we want the West to do is rectify its position and emphasize basic principles rejecting such unlawful acts as the occupation and domination of an independent state. We cannot force anyone to take a stand they do not want to take, but I believe it is in everyone's interest to adhere to the principles I have just mentioned.

Prince Sa'ud spoke about Britain's "consistent and positive" attitude toward the situation in Lebanon. He added: Britain's reaction has been very good. It agrees with us on these principles and on the importance of ensuring that an independent state is safe from foreign aggression within its own borders.

He finally stressed that military invasion must be prevented from achieving its objectives. This was supported by Mrs Thatcher, who has not forgotten the Falklands and the Argentine invasion.

GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE RECEIVES IRAN'S REPLY

GF141344 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, 14 Jun (WAKH) -- Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti received a message today from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Islamic Good Offices Committee chairman. The message deals with Iran's reply to the committee's proposals on ending the war between Iraq and Iran.

The message was conveyed by Guinea Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure on his return to Jidda from Tehran, where on 10 June he conveyed a message from the Guinea president containing the committee's proposals. Chatti has said the Guinea foreign minister's mission is within the framework of the mediation efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to resolve the Iraq-Iran conflict by peaceful means.

UAE

PLO OFFICE SPOKESMAN CLAIMS 3,750 VOLUNTEERS

GF121918 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1755 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jun (WAM) -- For the 6th successive day, the PLO office in the UAE today received large groups of volunteers wishing to fight alongside their brothers in the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in confronting the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

A spokesman for the office said 3,750 volunteers from Arab and Muslim countries have registered so far.

Two trucks loaded with medicine, food, clothes and blankets left Abu Dhabi for Beirut today to relieve victims of the Zionist invasion.

A spokesman for the PLO office paid tribute to UAE citizens and members of the Arab and Muslim community in the UAE for volunteering to fight and for their donations. The spokesman urged Arabs to provide trucks immediately to transport the donations from the PLO office to their brothers in Lebanon. Twelve trucks have left for Lebanon from Abu Dhabi alone, carrying **relief** goods for the victims of the Zionist invasion.

PDRY

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS SOCIALIST AMBASSADORS

EA111404 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in the PDRY, discussed events in Lebanon with ambassadors of socialist states in Aden at a meeting held at noon today at PLO headquarters.

He pointed out the weakness the joint forces are enduring, namely, lack of air and sea cover with which to repel the enemy's aircraft and navy that dominate the air and sea.

He assured them this war would end Zionist arrogance and military superiority if Zionist air and naval forces could only be prevented from continuing their operations. The enemy forces no longer frighten us and have no value because they have fallen into the trap set for them. The joint forces' weapons are adequate to destroy armored vehicles, wreck morale and cause a broad military defeat of the Zionist enemy's forces.

He called on the socialist states to play their role in the defense of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are now paying the price of the law of the jungle, represented by the American plan in the Middle East.

He said the size of the rebellion [as heard] of Zionist aggression and the sacrifice of our Palestinian people deserves a serious practical and effective pause [for reflection] on the difference between formal expressions of solidarity and the high level of cooperation between forces of the Arab revolution and the socialist states.

He entrusted the ambassadors the essential requirements for the fighters and the Lebanese and Palestinian masses, to break the circle of the siege and achieve victory. [sentence as heard]

YAR

PRIME MINISTER DENIES SAUDI BORDER DISPUTE

GF130525 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jun (QNA) -- YAR Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani has said the Iraq-Iran war has entered a sensitive stage requiring a decisive Arab stand.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti weekly AN-NAHDAH today, he said the international game is aimed against the northern Arabian Peninsula [word indistinct] because the U.S.-Soviet conflict threatens all.

Dr al-'Iryani said his country rejects the tripartite alliance among Aden, Tripoli and Ethiopia because it is a feature of international polarization, noting that the two Yemens cannot abandon the merger. He denied any border dispute between the YAR and Saudi Arabia and said: The issue of defining the northern border between us is not under discussion.

The YAR official said his country has not carried out any secret mediation between Egypt and the Arab countries to bring Egypt back to the Arab fold. He denied he previously said the time is not suitable for Egypt's return, saying the decision to boycott Egypt was made in an Arab summit conference and an Arab summit resolution cannot be repealed except by another decision by another summit.

The YAR prime minister affirmed his country's unofficial relations with Egypt are very solid. He said there are more than 10,000 [figure as received] Egyptian teachers in the YAR.

COMMITTEES FORMED FOR PALESTINIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

GF120533 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Out of our conviction that we can play a significant role in confronting the Zionist acts against the Palestinian Revolution and the fraternal Lebanese people, and in an attempt by our supreme political command [word indistinct] our country with all its potentials, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has issued directives to Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani to form a ministerial committee to collect the contributions from citizens for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese people to confront the tyrannical Zionist invasion against Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution so that Yemeni money will be coupled with Yemeni blood in the confrontation of the Zionist invasion.

The prime minister has issued a decree forming the committee headed by the minister of local government and including the ministers of economy and industry and finance, the San'a' mayor and the head of the Chamber of Commerce as members. The decree provided [word indistinct] branch committees to (?carry out) the work all over the republic headed by the mayors and including the directors of the offices of finance and economy and industry, the heads of the chambers of commerce and chairmen of the coordination councils [words indistinct] as members.

SABA' has learned accounts will be opened at the central bank and its branches in the governorates for the citizens' contributions, the amounts of which will be announced later.

SECOND GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS LEAVES FOR LEBANON

GF141526 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] San'a', 14 Jun (WAKH) -- The second group of Yemeni volunteers left San'a' today to take part in the national battle the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces are fighting. San'a' radio reported the third group of volunteers will leave this evening, as the conscription centers are crowded with groups of volunteers willing to register for the new groups. YAR Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Busahyri, who bid the volunteers farewell, praised their high morale and absolute faith in the pan-Arab battle against the enemies.

'ALI REMARKS ON MEETING WITH HAIG IN WASHINGTON

JN142017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 14 Jun (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a 3-hour meeting with Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington today. They discussed the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon. Kamal Hasan 'Ali described his talks with Haig as very fruitful. He added that the two sides focused on the situation in Lebanon, the importance of preserving the cease-fire and carrying out what is necessary to facilitate all humanitarian efforts. 'Ali added that they also discussed the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. He asserted that Lebanon was at the top of their agenda when they discussed the Middle East situation. He emphasized that the situation now demands the region's states exert more efforts to bring about stability.

He stated that the Lebanese Government's steps sound encouraging for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said President Reagan's administration is exerting its best efforts to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. He said Egypt's stance on the problem of Lebanon has been known since the beginning and stipulates that all hands must be removed from Lebanon's affairs.

Replying to a question on the peace process, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the peace process is a fact, although current circumstances demand we wait for some time until the present difficulties pass and matters are restored to normal.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali earlier today met with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and discussed the grave situation in Lebanon.

GHALI VIEWS CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL FOR CEASE-FIRE

JN140917 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, told our correspondent that the request Egypt submitted to Israel yesterday for a cease-fire in Lebanon came within the framework of the intensive Egyptian contacts with all parties in the military confrontation aimed at achieving a cease-fire in Lebanon and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

He said by these contacts Egypt aims at achieving security, stability and peace in the Middle East.

CAIRO PRESS ON ISRAELI DEMANDS, SUPERPOWERS

NC142352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2244 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA) -- In tomorrow's editions, Cairo newspapers comment on developments in Lebanon in light of the frequently violated cease-fire, demands that Israel aimed to fulfill through its invasion of Lebanon and international reaction to the continued invasion.

In its comments, AL-AHRAM rebuts the three demands Israel has put forward and has turned into the sheer objectives of its aggression. These demands are: The removal of the PLO as a political and military force in Lebanon, the holding of elections with the prior condition that their results would be agreeable to Israel and increasing the influence of the Christian minority in running the country's affairs.

In connection with the first demand, AL-AHRAM elucidates that no one can wrest from a people their right to wage a political struggle through the institutions which they have accepted [for themselves]. Furthermore, it is difficult to believe the second demand connected with a Lebanese Government satisfactory to Israel -- a demand which reveals goals which no laws would endorse.

In concluding its comment, AL-AHRAM notes that the third demand -- concerning the increase of Christian influence in Lebanon -- is obscure, adding that this demand is intended to achieve nothing but an exacerbation of the sectarian division in Lebanon, sapping any attempt at achieving a rapprochement among the Lebanese nation's factions.

AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that what is happening in Lebanon is nothing but a deal agreed upon by the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve their interests in the area. The paper adds that the Soviet Union has taken a negative stance on Lebanon -- which confirms Moscow's desire not to become embroiled in any conflict. Furthermore, Syria withdrew from the battle at a dubious time to meet the Soviets' desire in the wake of a limited intervention in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In this intervention, Syria has lost nothing, considering its commitment to the cease-fire as the end of the battle.

The paper affirms that the coming days will reveal serious secrets about other deals agreed upon between the two superpowers, such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran war. Afterwards, only one deal will remain for agreement -- the situation in the Gulf area.

AL-AKHBAR warns Arab countries about the seriousness of the situation existing around them. It demands that Arab countries rely on themselves vis-a-vis this situation. It also assures the Arabs that the world will respect their position only if they stand together through the oneness of views, interests and action -- and let the Arabs dissipate the illusion of depending on what they call the superpowers.

AL-AHALI URGES ARABS TO END 'U.S. HEGEMONY'

PM140933 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial:"The Fruit of American Hegemony"]

[Text] No Arab in any country can conceal his feelings of shame and humiliation as the Palestinian Revolution, its fighters, its men, women and children are being killed, as they fight alone for survival in defense of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf, getting nothing from their nation but statements of support, loud voices over the radios, and cables expressing solidarity. The question which we all without exception ask ourselves is: What caused our nation to be in this state?

The answer is not difficult. We all know that we are reaping the fruit of the American peace and American domination of the region and its resources. It was the American peace which took Egypt, with its manpower and military, political and moral weight, out of the main arena of confrontation with the Zionist enemy, through the Jerusalem initiative, the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty between the Governments of Egypt and Israel.

It was an American plot that took Iraq, with its military, economic and political role, out of the field of confrontation through a losing war with the Islamic revolution in Iran, which had become an anti-Israeli force with the downfall of the shah. American plots and American peace were behind the civil war, and fragmentation in Lebanon, and behind the Arab inability to play any positive role in support of the Palestinian Revolution in Lebanon.

The United States was also behind much of what has happened inside Syria and on the Syrian border. As a result, Syria, although a confrontation state, remained more of a spectator than a participant.

The pursuit of the mirage of an American solution has divided the Arabs into confrontation and steadfastness Arabs and Arabs breathlessly chasing after a new Camp David.

Our only way to salvation is for the Arab people to move to end the U.S. hegemony, liquidate its military presence -- whether in the form of bases or military facilities -- and reject all solutions and treaties it promotes and imposes on the region in the name of peace.

This is the only answer to the new Israeli aggression. It does not mean we should refrain from supplying direct support in arms, men and equipment to the steadfast Palestinian and Lebanese people in the south.

ABU GHAZALAH WANTS END TO SUPERPOWER PRESENCE

PM141439 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Abu Ghazalah Wishes That Soviets and Americans Would Leave the Region"]

[Text] In an interview with AL-MASAWWAR magazine, Defense Minister Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah has said: "We look forward to the day when the Arab region is completely free of foreign military presence. We look forward to the day when the Soviet Union leaves Africa and the Middle East. The same applies to the Americans."

Marshal Abu Ghazalah did not, however, say how the joint military exercises with the Americans and the Egyptian military facilities accorded them will lead to their departure from the Middle East and Africa.

BRIEFS

GDR PROVIDES CREDIT -- Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) -- The German Democratic Republic is to advance a long-term 20-million dollar credit to help finance several countryside electrification projects in Egypt. Electricity Minister Mahir Abaza said today that the easy-term credit will also finance replacement and renewal processes of power grids in a number of larger cities north and south of Egypt. After meeting today with GDR Ambassador Hans-Juergen Weitz, Minister Abaza said that contracts on the supply of equipment covered by the credit will be signed before the end of this month with representatives of German firms. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1215 GMT 6 Jun 82 NC]

RAMADAN COMMENTS ON IRAN, SYRIA, USSR

GF150530 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Jun 82 pp 4, 5

[Editor in Chief Ahmad Kamal dispatch from Baghdad: "Text" of interview granted by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and commander in chief of the Popular Army, to "the editors in chief of Gulf newspapers" at Popular Army Headquarters in Baghdad -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] If Iran should abide by the cease-fire, do you believe Iran's ambitions in the Arabian Gulf will end? How do you view the future of the Arabian Gulf in light of international moves and Iranian aspirations? What will be the fate of Arabistan [Khuzestan] and the three Arab islands [Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa]?

[Answer] Every stage and situation has its own requirements and reactions. Regarding peace with Iran, this is not the first time Iraq has made a proposal on the possibility of resolving the present conflict.

As for the peaceful solution betwen Iraq and Iran, and will it constitute a developed and advanced stage in relations between the two countries, and as to whether Iran will have ambitions in the Gulf, I will say one thing: Regrettably, some of us have not been fully aware of this threat and these ambitions. Some external powers are still trying to assure some people that there is no threat to them from Iran. Some have gone further and claimed that there is a balance in the threats from Iraq and Iran to the Arabian Gulf.

[Question] There are several questions on relations with Syria. How do you explain Syria's behavior, particularly in the present situation in Lebanon -- Syria says its air force did not intervene because of technical reasons. Another question: What is the strategic significance of Syria's decision to close its border with Iraq? Was the decision a surprise to you? Will a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran result in an improvement in Iraqi-Syrian relations? How do you view the aberrant stand of some regimes, especially those that owe you a favor? How do you reconcile Syria's support for the so-called Islamic revolution in Iran and the suppression by Al-Asad's regime of Islamic movements within Syria?

[Answer] When one speaks about the regime in Syria and considers it an Arab regime, it is difficult to attribute to this regime the minimum Arab qualties or attributes. We believe the open and flagrant support for an enemy that is fighting an Arab country -- one can say that for 800 years the Arab nation has been suffering from disunity and fragmentation but it has never faced such treason and support for the enemy as the Syrian rulers have shown. [sentence as published]

Treason is short-lived. As for what will happen with regard to our relations with Syria when the dispute with Iran is resolved, Syria is one thing and the war with Iran and reaching an agreement with Iran is another. As for the stands of some countries, my answer is that Iraq has a stand toward these countries and a role to play. I think the second part of the RCC [Revolution Command Council] statement is very clear.

[Question] There are a number of questions on the Lebanese issue and the war in Lebanon: What is your view on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Arab stand on this criminal action? According to the RCC statement, if Iran agrees to a cease-fire, Iraq qill participate in the war in Lebanon -- what form will this participation take and how will this affect the Iranian threat to Iraq and the Gulf countries? Some people believe that the Arab nation shluld be alerted to the Zionist threat so as to ward off this threat. What is your view?

[Answer] Regrettably the Arab stand falls short of the minimum required. We will not go into details about the stand of this or that country or this or that organization. Incidentally, the stand of the organizations is worse -- in view of the fact that the organizations and the parties are closer to the people and their conscience and aspirations.

There are some questions about the issue of the islands. This issue was included in the Iraqi statement on the cease-fire. I think every one of you can answer this question. Iraq entered the war with Iran and an Arab stand could have achieved great results in this war on which the Arabs have been victorious for the first time in many years -- the first time an Arab army has entered the territory of a much larger state and stayed for 2 years and not 2 days. In the past the Arabs did not fight for hours. [sentence as published] However, there was no Arab stand. Some Arabs interpreted our demand that the islands be returned as having ambitions in these islands. This is how pan-Arab issues have been interpreted. We link this to the party to whom the islands belong. We repeatedly asked that this matter be officially referred to the Islamic conference and other forums but this did not happen. On the contrary, we are not satisfied with the political stand of the UAE, which is the principal party concerned with the Iranian aggression and occupation.

There are question marks: When the Syrian Army entered Lebanon in 1976, it was said that its aim was to defend Lebanon and its unity and to confront its enemies. However, it entered Lebanon and slaughtered the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. Then Sa'd Haddad came with 5,000 gunmen and seized an enclave. How can 5,000 militiamen face a 30,000-man-strong army with tanks? Now the Israeli army has entered. The plot is very clear. The aircraft game is no different from the game of the missile bases.

Our brothers in the Gulf are paying the price of the aircraft which Hafiz al-Asad -- who does not fight with aircraft -- made airborne. Look at the map. Look at the Syrian units and how they withdrew when the Israeli army advanced, without firing a single shot or a single missile from the missile bases in Al-Biqa' or without firing the SAM-2's on the Syrian-Lebanese border, missiles they dismantled and were hit by the Israelis.

[Question] What will happen if Iran refuses the cease-fire? How will Iraq act and do you expect a strong stand by the Islamic Conference Organization? Is it true that the change of Iraqi military positions has made Iraq lose its capability to continue the battle after 22 months? And will you assure us so we can assure our people? If Iran accepts ending the war, will the talks be held on the basis of the 1975 Algiers agreement and do you think the recent Iraqi initiative was too late?

[Answer] The answer is about Iran's stand: As you know, the reaction, initiative and stand were originated by the Islamic Conference Organization, which has appealed to the Arabs and Muslims because of the events in Lebanon and the Israeli invasion. Certainly, it is painful to us as Arabs that our position does not enable us to confront the invasion. However, it is known that we are hurt by this situation. We saw that the initiative of the Islamic conference was very good. If the concerned parties want to uphold Islam, Islamic rights, Jerusalem and Palestine as they claim, they should respond to this call. Therefore, the command of the revolution and the party responded promptly. They met at night and agreed not to adopt a stand of mere acceptance but to deal with this in some detail to show the serious concern with the initiative of the Islamic conference.

As for the stand on Iran's rejection, we do not talk about it. However, we are working on two parallel courses: a course of fulfilling all the prerequisites of confrontation and unflinching continuous fighting and a course of dealing with peace whenever the chance is available and circumstances permit.

As for the matter of changing the military positions on many locations on the border, we have mentioned at the beginning the reason for entering the Iranian territories, and intentions have become very clear. Anyhow, from the beginning we said we had no avidities and we will continuously affirm that we will withdraw from these positions whenever an agreement is reached. We will frankly tell you that our statements and tactics had an impact on the psychology of the Iraqi soldiers and fighters.

[Question] As for the last topic, relations with the Soviet Union, there are Arab parties which have excellent relations with Tehran and the Soviets and still maintain good relations with Tehran. In light of this, how do you assess Iraqi-Soviet relations? Is it true that the DPRK is supplying Iran with arms? What is the degree of Arab-Soviet relations and does cooperation still continue or has the situation changed?

[Answer] I can talk about this issue frankly. The Soviet Union is a superpower and at the same time a non-Arab state. This superpower, like any other superpower, acts according to its interests overseas. The superpowers that uphold principles and manage their countries according to principles of countries that say they do not have principles, this is an internal issue. [sentence as published] But outside the countries, despite their differences, everybody deals with others according to what best serves his interests, on the one hand. On the other hand, we have said the Soviet Union is a non-Arab country and, consequencly, ourview of the Palestinian issue and Arab-Persian conflict issue is certainly incompatible with their view, however it is in harmony with it. [sentence as published] Their feeling and our feeling about it are two different things. There are Arab countries that stood up for Iran, so is it possible to argue with the Soviets and ask them why they established relations with Iran? This is illogical.

Another thing: If you ask me if we would have liked the Soviet stand on this war, in light of Iraqi-Soviet relations and the friendship treaty, to have been better, I would say yes. However, we can say our relations with the Soviet Union are good. Maybe in the first months of the war these relations had a peculiar mode.

There are other countries that have well-known stands. Among these countries are the DPRK, which indeed supports Iran with arms and everything, and other countries we cannot mention which had an unexpected stand on the war. We do not say they were 100 percent pro-Iran, but the upshot of their stand was not expected.

COMMUNIQUE NO 742: 17 IRANIANS, 7 IRAQIS KILLED

JN141653 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Communique No 742 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Iraq, which has always been a bastion for the Arab nation and a great force against its enemies, will face insurmountable difficulties with more patience and with high morale. Iraq firmly believes that the enemies of right and justice will reap only frustration and will be cursed by God and history.

Our valiant armed forces are still abiding by the historic decision issued by the Revolution Command Council on 17 June and have not initiated firing at the enemy since that date. The armed forces, however, will not stand idly by if the enemy attempts to fire at them, shell their units in operational sectors or bombard Iraqi cities and vital installations, but will answer enemy fire with vehemence regardless of the sacrifices.

Enemy forces made desperate attempts to come closer to some of our advanced positions. Our forces confronted them heroically, pounded them with various weapons and forced them to retreat after inflicting on them 17 killed and 1 vehicle mounted with a 106-mm gun destroyed. A number of enemy soldiers were either wounded or taken prisoner. Our sacrifices were seven martyrs in all sectors.

Today, the enemy shelled Basrah and its vital installations with heavy artillery, causing damage and losses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 June 1982

SPOKESMAN DENIES IRANIAN CLAIMS ON AIR RAIDS

JN150900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman dismissed Iranian claims yesterday that Iranian ground defenses intercepted Iraqi air raids.

The spokesman said that since the issuance of the Revolution Command Council's decision on 10 June and to date, Iraqi planes have carried out no air activities in the operational sectors or anywhere in Iranian skies.

The spokesman added that the enemy's claims are nothing but a continuation of its lies and contentions on which it relies to maintain the state of tension and war and to keep from complying with peaceful endeavors to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

JUSTICE MINISTER LEAVES FOR AFRICAN TOUR 15 JUNE

JN150752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) -- Dr Mundhir Ibrahim ash-Shawi, President Saddam Husayn's special envoy and justice minister, left Baghdad today on a visit to Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

During the visit, the envoy will deliver messages from President Saddam Husayn to heads of the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, inviting them to attend the seventh nonaligned conference simmit in Baghdad in September.

BADRAN VIEWS SYRIA'S INACTION, ISRAEL'S GOALS

JN141430 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has said the entire world realizes Israel's policy in the Middle East is based on force and the use of arms, adding the recent Israeli aggression backs up this fact. He said Israeli qualitative and quantitative superiority will always remain a cause for instability. Relying on this superiority, Israel is rejecting the just peace and clinging to the occupied Palestinian land and the Golan Heights using its capability to safeguard its regional gains as a pretext of security.

In his address to the National Consultative Council's session, chaired by Speaker Sulayman 'Arar and with the participation of the ministers, the prime minister said the Israeli aggression against Lebanon has reaffirmed our warning that the torpedoing of Arab solidarity was a prelude to this aggression. What causes pain and draws our attention is that the Arab state that ruined Arab solidarity has abandoned the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters though its forces were deployed among them. It is also the one that used words and slogans to fill the ears of the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanon, which for so many years had a strategic alliance with them. The prime minister added that the Palestinian Resistance, Lebanon and the Arab world at large were surprised to see that the strategic alliance is a defeatist one and that steadfastness and confrontation are merely inaction and deterioration.

The prime minister asserted that Israel wants to achieve two main objectives under the pretext of preserving the security of the northern area. These two objectives are: First, to strike at the PLO's structure and military status and, consequently, to implement its expansionist design in the occupied Palestinian territories under the umbrella of self-administration. Second, to strike at Lebanon -- an independent, sovereign state -- to serve its strategic objectives in this Arab country.

Prime Minister Badran added that Israel has employed the different types of its devilish war machines against Lebanon and the PLO and to strike at civilian targets. Israel has indiscriminately used cluster bombs against the elderly, children and women, thus causing thousands of casualties, dead or wounded. This forced the PLO to cease fire according to the UN Security Council Resolution 509 which calls for Israel's withdrawal. Despite this, Israel resumed its shelling in spite of its previous announcement. Meanwhile, the cease-fire between Syria and Israel continued to be observed. This cease-fire was meant in the first place to absorb Israel's international scorn.

Badran said Israel's cease-fire announcement was not accompanied by an immediate withdrawal from Lebanon and the same applies to the Syrian cease-fire announcement. The PLO cease-fire announcement has underlined the importance of the immediate [Israeli] withdrawal, thus exposing a big difference between these two announcements.

After the cease-fire announcement, Israel disclosed its objectives from the new status quo it managed to impose by the use of force. These objectives can be summarized as follows:

1. Ending the PLO's influence on the course of events, particularly those related to Israel's designs in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

2. Interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs, thus disregarding its already violated sovereignty by the current occupation, and intensifying political efforts to serve Israel's objectives and interests.

JORDAN TIMES SCORES U.S. POLICY ON LEBANON

JN131305 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Dreams Must End"]

[Text] We shall hear a great deal of talk in the coming months about the world's desire to preserve the "territorial integrity" and "sovereignty" of Lebanon -- both of which disappeared in the summer of 1975. We shall hear more of this talk from the professional hypocrites among the American political leadership than from anywhere else -- because it is these people who know deep in their hearts that if this world had a moral code of conduct that held criminals and liars accountable for their actions, they would be among the first to pay the price for their ignominy.

We do not believe the United States is interested in the territorial integrity or sovereignty of Lebanon, and we think every American official who publicly claims to be interested in Lebanon is either a master liar or a naive dreamer, or a combination of both. It is about time the people and leaderships of the Arab world snapped out of their own dream world and started dealing honestly with the reality that has stunned us all once again this week: The reality that the United States provides Israel with the money and instruments to kill thousands of Arabs, and then claims responsibility for stopping the killing. What kind of science fiction movie are we living through?

The reality of the last three weeks is as follows: Israel has invaded and occupied half of Lebanon, killed and injured perhaps as many as 10,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, wiped out a good portion of the Syrian Air Force, and put itself in a position where it can dictate the political reality of Lebanon and perhaps other countries in the area as well. The other side of the reality of the past three weeks is that in the same period the United States agreed to deliver to Israel another 75 F-16 fighter-bombers, changed a large portion of American loans to Israel into grants, approved measures that would significantly increase the sale of Israeli armaments to the United States and indicated that the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the U.S. could be partly revived.

There is the reality that we have to deal with, and if there are no people or leaders in the Arab world who are prepared to confront the United States with its full, if indirect, responsibility for this reality -- for the tens of thousands of Arabs who have died, for the Arab territories that fall to Israeli occupation like a row of dominoes -- then we cannot see any meaningful future for those of us who call ourselves Arabs. Or do we keep dreaming, and hoping that America's moral gnomes will one day see the light?

JORDAN TIMES HITS U.S. ARMS SALES TO ISRAEL

JN140745 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "American Arms; American Responsibility?"]

[Text] The issue of Israel's use of its American weapons and military planes is one that has simmered quietly for the past decade, every once in a while reaching near boiling point, only to be forgotten again and put aside for possible future consideration. The latest Israeli use of American weapons on a large scale to kill Palestinians and Lebanese (and Turks) in Lebanon should cause concerned Americans, politicians and private citizens alike, to raise the point once again. We think it is high time the United States started openly discussing the matter, and not evading it by burying it in the procedural maze of the congressional fact-finding bureaucracy. There have been reports this week that Israel has used American-made cluster bombs against civilian targets in Lebanon. Is this true?

This kind of report needs to be discussed publicly by Americans in their usually democratic and humane institutions of state, such as their Congress, the press and the executive branch of government.

The conclusion we drew long ago -- and that is shared by the overwhelming majority of the Arab world -- is that America is fundamentally satisfied with the status quo in the Middle East, including Israel's predatory campaign ofaggression against the Arab world. We hardly listen to, and rarely believe, American official statements. Rather, we judge the Americans on the basis of their actions, on their use of foreign aid funds, on their arms supply policies, and on their application or non-application of American laws regarding the use of American arms against third countries. The use of American weaponry by Israel against Lebanon during the past ten days is a fact of history that needs to be addressed by those people in America who have not fully sold out their moral principles for a handful of votes or a fistful of dollars. Those people do exist. They should speak out now.

NCC SPEAKER MEETS VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION

JN121744 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Sulayman 'Arar, speaker of the National Consultative Council [NCC], met with the USSR information delegation today and reviewed with them the developments in the region in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said the Zionist invasion is a challenge to the international community and UN Security Council resolutions. 'Arar expressed Jordan's appreciation for the Soviet stands in support of Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause, and the USSR's continued demands for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state on Palestinian national soil.

Delegation Departs 13 June

JN132003 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Latyp Maksudov, chief of the information department in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the USSR's information delegation, praised King Husayn's efforts in strengthening and consolidating relations among the Arab countries and his majesty's principled stand regarding events in the region.

In an exclusive interview with the Jordanian News Agency at the conclusion of his visit to Jordan, Maksudov said this visit contributed greatly to developing media relations between Jordan and the USSR. He added that this visit coincided with circumstances that led to the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and that these circumstances gave the delegation ample opportunity to deeply understand the policy of the Arab countries, particularly Jordanian policy. Maksudov indicated similarity between the Jordanian and Soviet views regarding the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

He said the USSR will support and back the Arab countries intheir just struggle against the Zionist enemy until a just and complete settlement is achieved. Regarding the USSR's policy in the Middle East, Maksudov said the USSR will do its utmost to settle the question and end the war in Lebanon in a just manner securing the rights of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He also said the USSR supports the Arabs with all available means and will strongly demand an end to the war and for the withdrawal of the Israeli invading forces from southern Lebanon.

Maksudov and his delegation left Amman today.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 14-15 JUNE

PLO on Civilian Casualties

OW141235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 14 June (AFP) -- Fifteen thousand civilians have been killed or wounded in ten days' Israeli operations in Lebanon, a Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) spokesman said here today.

Mahmud Labadi told French television that over 680,000 people had lost or been forced from their homes during the invasion and the bombing raids that immediately [words indistinct].

Israeli Settlements Shelled

NC141458 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1448 GMT 14 Jun 82

[14 June statement issued by the central operations military spokesman]

[Text] In retaliation for the savage shelling the Zionist enemy has been carrying out for 2 weeks against residential quarters in Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps, our groups operating in Jordan have shelled [qasf] the Zionist enemy's settlements in the northern Jordan valley. The rocket bombardment [al-qasf as-sarukhi] was directed at the settlements of Newe Ur in the central valley, Ashdot Ya'aqov south of Tiberias and Ma'oz Hayyim. The rockets scored direct hits, inflicting heavy human and material losses on the enemy. Revolution until victory!

Israelis Take Up Positions

NC141651 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Israeli forces have crossed Jisr al-Basha and Al-Mukallis in the direction of Al-Mansuriyah in the northern Al-Matn. Twenty Israeli armored personnel vehicles have taken up positions in Al-Mansuriyah, while 20 other armored personnel vehicles have taken up positions in Monte Verde, according to a source in the internal security forces.

1,200 Foreigners Evacuated

NC141816 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] At approximately 1700 [1500 GMT], Paul Marc Henry, the French ambassador, told Ambassador Haddad [presumably of the Foreign Ministry] that 1,200 foreigners have been evacuated aboard the French ship Azure.

VOL on Beirut Situation

NC150733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Noticeable calm prevails on all fronts as Israeli forces have tightened their military siege of Beirut's eastern and southern approaches and now stand on the outskirts of the Presidential Palace, in Al-Mansuriyah and Ash-Shuwayfat.

According to some reports, Israeli forces entered Beirut International Airport and are now meters away from Burj al-Barajinah camp.

Between 1530 and 1730 [1330 and 1530 GMT] yesterday, Israeli forces carried out intermittent naval and ground shelling to clear out the area between the eastern runway of the airport and Khaldah. A shell fell on the cival aviation safety center building, causing a fire that continued to rage until late last night.

At 2300 [2100 GMT] yesterday, flares were seen over Khaldah. This was accompanied by intermittent shelling from sea and land.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Syrians stationed in Jumhur this morning cut off the highway [to Damascus] from Jumhur upward and from Dahr al-Wahsh downward.

Jordanian Volunteers Arrive

NC150836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] According to reports, Jordanian volunteers arrived in Bhamdun this morning in 30 military jeeps and various trucks. They are staying at the Shepherd and As-Sakhrah hotels.

Lebanese Army Jeep Ambushed

NC150933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Before noon today, armed men ambushed a Lebanese Army jeep on the Kafr Shima crossroads near an Arab Deterrent Forces roadblock and fired an RPG at it, destroying the vehicle and killing two army personnel, whose identity is not known yet. It has been learned that the attackers belong to a Palestinian organization.

3 Israelis Killed in Al-Biqa'

NC151041 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] A military spokesman of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has confirmed in Beirut that three Israeli soldiers were killed and several others wounded in a Palestinian operation against an Israeli position in western Al-Biqa'. The spokesman said Israeli helicopters have removed the wounded.

Haddad Calls 17 June Meeting

NC151022 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[15 June statement by "Free Lebanon" Commander Major Haddad]

[Text] All liberated towns and villages are asked to send representative committees to meet in An-Nabatiyah on Thursday, 17 June, at 1100 to discuss the country's future.

Palestinian Activity in Beirut

NC151115 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Armed Palestinian concentrations were seen some time ago at the airport traffic circle, Bi'r Hasan, the Kuwaiti Embassy and Saint Simon. Sandbag barriers were erected on the airport road. A security report said armed men set up a roadblock in Al-Barbir some time ago and began checking the identity of persons entering western Beirut.

It has been learned that some streets in the western area have been cleared of armed men upon the insistence of and pressure by inhabitants. In Harat Hurayk, Hay Madi and Bi'r al-Abd, Lebanese flags have been raised on positions that belonged to Syrian deterrent forces. It has been noticed that the Amal movement has established a security belt to prevent foreign armed men from entering these areas. A decrease in the appearance of armed persons has also been noticed.

Security sources in western Beirut have said members of the Palestinian armed struggle are pursuing the Palestinians who withdrew from their positions on the combat lines, disguised in civilian clothes. It has also been noticed that suspects have been stopped and checked at Palestinian roadblocks.

Israelis Leaving B'abda

NC151050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1042 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Security sources in B'abda indicated that invading Israeli forces, which arrived in the B'abda government area, are now seen regrouping their vehicles and proceeding to an unknown destination.

Al-Wazir Inspects Positions

NC151136 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1105 GMT 15

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander of Palestinian revolutionary forces, yesterday inspected positions of the joint forces in the southern suburb of Beirut and briefed fighters and cadres about current political moves and the heroic steadfastness of our fighters on the various battlefronts.

Abu Jihad also gave instructions to the fighters and cadres to confront all possible military developments.

SARKIS MEETS HABIB, DRAPER, AMBASSADOR DILLON

NC141818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib is now meeting in the Presidential Palace with President Ilyas Sarkis. Habib arrived at 1930 from Damascus via Al-Masna' [Lebanese-Syrian border post], accompanied by Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs. Accompanying Habib from Al-Masna' to the Presidential Palace was a Lebanese Army unit. The meeting, which has been in progress since Habib's arrival at 1930, is being attended by the U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon and Morris Draper.

UNCONDITIONAL ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED

NC151123 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has met with Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East, in the presence of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Draper and U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Robert Dillon at the Presidential Palace.

Official sources said the U.S. envoy has outlined the situation to Prime Minister al-Wazzan as well as the atmosphere of the current talks and steps to end the emergency situation arising from the Israeli entry and occupation of Lebanon.

Official sources added Prime Minister al-Wazzan affirmed to the U.S. envoy Lebanon's official and popular demand for the immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He also affirmed that the continuation of this occupation might exacerbate the situation and change many factors not in the interest of peace in the area.

Official sources quoted Prime Minister al-Wazzan as telling the U.S. envoy: Even if we disagree in Lebanon on some matters, we stand as one in our rejection and confrontation of the Israeli occupation.

The U.S. envoy, as usual, made no statement but said: I have nothing to say today.

AFP ON JUNBLATT REFUSAL, SOVIET MOVES IN AREA

NC141626 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] 14 Jun (AFP) -- Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Socialist Party has refused to join the Lebanese Committee of National Salvation, Jeanine Rebeiz, in charge of the party's international relations, said in Paris today. Mrs Rebeiz called on the international community to work for the release of Mr Junblatt, who has been held under guard by Israeli forces for a week at his home in Al-Mukhtarah, in the mountainous Ash-Shuf region of Lebanon.

Soviet Navy warships, including a nuclear submarine, were heading for the eastern Mediterranean today, according to the Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon, Alexander Soldatov, reliable Palestinian sources said in Beirut. Mr Soldatov, in a conversation with George Habash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also told him an airlift has been established between the Soviet Union and Syria to assist Syrian and Palestinian resistance against the Israeli forces, the source said.

In Moscow, the official news agency TASS called on Israel in a strongly worded statement to end its "insolent aggression" and warned that the Soviet Union was on the Arab side "not in words but in deeds." The statement said that the Middle East is close to Soviet borders, "and events in this region cannot help but affect the interests of the Soviet Union." Diplomatic observers in Moscow noted that the tough warning was mainly directed towards Washington. But while the observers took the statement seriously, they doubted that the Soviet Union would intervene directly in the Lebanese conflict.

Lebanese Communist Party Secretary-General Georges Hawi called for unity "among all Lebanese without distinction according to religion or ideological persuasion" to fight the invading Israeli forces. Noting the Israeli army is not in "patriotic areas it was planning to occupy" but in zones controlled by the Lebanese Army which has not fired a shot against the Israelis, Mr Hawi said the army must "pick itself up and save national honor."

NATIONAL SALVATION BODY FAILS TO MEET 14 JUNE

NC141810 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Lebanon is face-to-face with its destiny. The National Salvation Body was born in a difficult trench. This birth is a hope for the resurrection of Lebanon. The body was formed under the chairmanship of the president of the republic to help him confront the current conditions. It consists of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Deputy Nasir al-Ma'luf, Nabih Birri, Bashir al-Jumayyil and Walid Junblatt. Because of the intransigence of some sides, the body did not convene at 1500 as scheduled.

Minister Marwan Hamadah said at the Presidential Palace: Under the conditions of the Israeli occupation and because of other facts and considerations, Walid Junblatt has not approved the salvation body in its proposed form. He prefers that it be more comprehensive in the national, Christian and Muslim domains to be able to carry out its duty of confronting the aggression. Therefore, the officials are continuing their contacts to reach a common denominator which would secure the overcoming of the narrow considerations to achieve salvation.

Sa'id Harmun was charged by Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt with conveying a message to Walid Junblatt. He returned to B'abda [Palace] at approximately 1700 to be charged with conveying a new message.

AL-WAZZAN VIEWS NATIONAL SALVATION BODY TASKS

NC141841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Upon leaving the Presidential Palace at 1915 after participating in the meetings President Ilyas Sarkis held, the following dialogue took place between Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and newsmen.

Asked about the National Salvation Body and what it will do, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: When the formation of this body was announced, it was pointed out that its task would be to help his excellency the president in the duties which we are facing under these circumstances. Naturally, these grave and delicate circumstances require everyone to rise above all wounds because the homeland's wound is very big. He added: On this basis, this body has been assigned the task that was mentioned -- that is, to actually be able to shoulder its responsibilities, be they combined responsibilities or in any other form. We must achieve this because the task of saving the country is a basic and national one and cannot be abandoned under any circumstances.

Asked whether his answer means that the body will be expanded, Al-Wazzan said: At present, I have no details in mind that I can give you. Asked about the new date for the meeting of the National Salvation Body, Al-Wazzan said: We will consider this tomorrow.

Al-As'ad on Salvation Body

NC141948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, met with the president of the republic for 1 hour tonight. Following the meeting, Al-As'ad was asked about his stand on the National Salvation Body. He said: We must ponder the extent of the usefulness of any means of salvation. He added: On the occasion, I would like to say that the discussions with President Sarkis centered on the Lebanese inalienable stand on Lebanon's sovereignty and on guaranteeing a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. Al-As'ad said this stand must not be abandoned because it is a part of the historical responsibility.

PLO'S SAYIL DISCUSSES FIGHTING, IRANIAN TROOPS

GF141933 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 14 Jun (WAM) -- Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu al-Walid, chief of joint military operations, has noted that the joint forces are locked in fierce battles in all regions where Zionist occupation forces are in Lebanese territory. He emphasized that the joint forces are present in great numbers in the suburbs and hills of Sidon, in the areas neighboring Tyre and in the hills of An-Nabatiyyah. He added that the commander of Tyre area, 'Azhi (az-Za'ir) is still in control of the situation and has a large number of Israeli POW's.

In a phone conversation reported in today's issue of AL-KHALIJ, published in Ash-Shariqah, Abu al-Walid praised the Nationalist Movement of Lebanon and particularly the Amal movement, which he referred to as having played a basic role in repulsing the invaders in the Al-Uza'i area, noting that it is fighting ferociously in the hills of An-Nabatiyyah and Sidon.

Abu al-Walid discussed the battles of Khaldah. He described them as being legendary battles which will be registered in international military records. He added that 5 attempts to land [troops] were foiled in 1 day, following the annihilation of all elements that participated in the first 4 landing attempts and the damaging of the vehicles used in the fifth operation and another 14 tanks in the Khaldah sector.

Moreover, six tanks fled and tried to conceal themselves among the houses. Special forces were sent and succeeded in destroying the 6 tanks and capturing 25 Zionist soldiers.

Abu al-Walid noted the dropping of enemy paratroopers yesterday in Khaldah. He said most of them were wiped out, and the joint forces surrounded those remaining, indicating that this was the cause of the aerial strafing yesterday which violated the cease-fire, when the enemy planes attempted to break the besiegement of its paratroopers.

Abu al-Walid ridiculed the announced Israeli figures on its losses. He pointed out that monitoring equipment registered a conversation between the invading forces and their leadership. It indicated there were about 6,000 dead and wounded, and that the enemy forces are still evacuating about 1,500 dead and wounded from the battlefield. Abut al-Walid indicated that the number of Israeli captives cannot be defined now because there are captives with the joint forces in all the positions. He stressed that not a single combatant surrendered, and the martyrs will be announced later.

As for the Iranian volunteers, Abu al-Walid noted their vanguards have arrived in the battlefield and an officer from the joint forces was appointed as liaison to the Iranian forces.

On the course of the fighting during the past 2 days, he stressed that the invading force which landed in Ad-Damur was completely wiped out and enemy forces are located only in the main street of Ad-Damur. He pointed out that the enemy did not succeed in occupying the hills surrounding the city, despite the heavy fire directed from its ships and planes.

AS-SAFIR VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET 'ULTIMATUM'

NC150654 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, today's AS-SAFIR comments on the importance of the Soviet ultimatum and says: In light of the Soviet ultimatum to Israel and the United States, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is facing a new reality and the situation enters a different phase. This strongly worded ultimatum -- a similar ultimatum was made only during the Suez crisis and the tripartite aggression in 1956 -- opens the door to two probabilities: 1) A direct Soviet-U.S. agreement -- or through the Security Council -- on the need for ending the Israeli invasion with timetables for a quick withdrawal from Lebanese territory. 2) A U.S. hardline stand in response to the Soviet ultimatum. This would likely open the door to an all-out Arab-Israeli war that might begin in Syria and then wholly or partly include other sides, which the Soviet Union would be a main supporter of.

AL-WAZZAN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SAUDI KING FAHD

NC141300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today sent a cable of condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, on the death of His Majesty King Khalid.

400 IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS 13 JUNE

LD141054 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, June 14, IRNA -- Some 400 volunteer forces of Iranian combatants arrived in Damascus at 20:00 hours local time yesterday (Sunday) and were welcomed by the Iranian ambassador there, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi and a number of Syrian military officials.

On board the plane Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi said those whose Islamic land has been violated by Zionism were awaiting them. He added all the Muslims hoped to hold Friday mass prayers in Al-Aqsa Mosque, led by Imam Khomeyni, after liberating Al-Quds.

The Islamic combatants made pilgrimage to the holy shrine of (Hazrat Zainab) and there were welcomed by the Syrian people, Iraqi deportees and Afghans. They chanted slogans against the U.S., the Zionist regime and Saddam.

LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI ARRIVES IN SYRIA 14 JUNE

JN141639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus at 1600 today on a brief visit to the country during which he will hold talks with Syrian officials on the bestial Zionist invasion of fraternal Lebanon. Al-'Ubaydi told a SANA correspondent that he brings a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN141951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at 1900 today. The meeting was attended by Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam ibn Khayyal, head of the Libyan relations office in Damascus.

Al-'Ubaydi conveyed to the President a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, dealing with the current situation and the means of confronting the plot against the Palestinian Revolution, Lebanon and Syria.

HAFIZ AL-ASAD RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

JN141656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] At 1430 today President Hafiz al-Asad received a Palestinian delegation comprising Khalid al-Fahum, 'Isam al-Qadi, 'Abd al-Muhsin, Muhammad Khalifah, Muhammad as-Sa'i, Mahmud al-Khalidi, Qadri, Salih Ra'fat, 'Umar ash-Shihabi and 'Abdallah Hurani. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Discussion dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the region and the big plot aimed against the Palestinian Revolution, Lebanon, Syria and the Arab nation.

The president asserted that the Palestinian cause will remain our sacred cause and that we will continue to defend it with all our power no matter how much pain or sacrifices we have to endure.

PDRY'S 'ALI 'ANTAR ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 11 JUNE

JN111710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1650 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Col 'Ali 'Antar, first deputy chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, arrived in Damascus at 1530 today. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abduh 'Abd ar-Rahman, PDRY ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

In a statement to SANA, 'Antar said: Our visit to fraternal Syria under the current circumstances aims at achieving bilateral coordination in light of the Zionist aggression aimed against Syria's steadfastness, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

He added: We in the PDRY stand in one trench with the steadfastness of Syria, the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. We feel the situation demands that all Steadfastness and Confrontation Front members and all our Arab peoples must take the necessary practical measures to further entrench this steadfastness.

'Antar called for using all weapons and material and human potentials in the battle to defend Arab rights and dignity, considering aggression against Lebanon as aggression against all Arab territory and a new, blatant challenge expressing the intransigence of the Zionist enemy, which is supported by U.S. imperialism.

Concluding, 'Ali 'Antar praised the heroic steadfastness of Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. He said: This steadfastness expresses the Arabs' strong will. It is a national and historic responsibilty to back this steadfastness.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN121257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Col 'Ali 'Antar, first deputy chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, at 1230 today. 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, PDRY ambassador in Damsacus, attended the meeting.

Leaves Damascus 12 June

JN122030 Damsacus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Col 'Ali 'Antar, first deputy chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, left Damascus today. He was seen off by Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs, the PDRY ambassador in Damsacus and embassy staff.

In a statement to SANA, 'Antar stressed the fruitful and useful results of his visit and his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed Syria's steadfastness in facing the new Israeli invasion, affirming the PDRY's stand alongside Syria. He also hailed the steadfastness of the Syrian Army, the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in confronting the Zionist offensive aimed against the dignity and freedom of the Arab people.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LETTER FROM TUNISIA'S BOURGUIBA

JN120048 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following letter of support from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba:

As fraternal Syria and the entire region face most violent and fierce Zionist challenges, I voice Tunisia's appreciation and admiration for the Syrian Army and people, who are confronting the treacherous Israeli aggression. I express Tunisia's complete solidarity, effective support and readiness to contribute all it can toward any action facing the aggression, protect the Palestinian Revolution, preserve Lebanon's integrity and safety and promote the Arab cause.

DAMASCUS COMMENTS ON MEANING OF CEASE-FIRE

JN121526 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A cease-fire was declared in Lebanon yesterday. In order to be exact, we must recall certain events and discover the aims of the Israeli media campaign that accompanied the Israeli Government's decision to cease firing in Lebanon. The enemy began its campaign against Lebanon on Friday, 5 June 1982, as an alleged retaliation for the attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London, thus violating the cease-fire agreement reached between the Israeli Government and the PLO through the United States' good offices. This violation was the beginning of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

We must recall that when the aggression began, Syria, through its leader President Hafiz al-Asad, announced its adherence to its principled stand and national and pan-Arab commitment toward Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution. Syria translated this commitment, through fire and iron, into blood and sacrifices in defense of Lebanon's territorial integrity and safety and in defense of the Palestinian Revolution and the pan-Arab cause. The heroes of the Syrian Armed Forces recorded great epics. They waged battles surpassing the greatest World War II battles in terms of the areas of the battles and the troops and equipment employed in them. The sons of Syria watered Lebanese territory with their blood and sacrificed their souls and arms for the sake of the Palestinian cause and Lebanon. They transformed their bodies and weapons into a bastion against Zionist ambitions and imperialist plots hostile to the Arab nation. The heroes of the Syrian Armed Forces inflicted on the Israeli enemy losses unprecedented in the military history of this enemy. As they did in the October war of liberation, they again disproved the myth about the unbeatable Israeli army.

For the first time in its history, the enemy lost entire battalions and columns of tanks, and some of its units were wiped out. All Israeli cities and villages received coffins of dead officers and men. The enemy even asked the International Red Cross to look for its missing generals and officers.

We must remember the events during the first 3 days of the aggression when the Israeli rulers announced the aims of their military invasion. They were: wiping out the PLO, driving the Syrians from Lebanon and forcing the Lebanese Government to reach a peace agreement with Israel. We must remember also the events on 9 June, when President Reagan's envoy Philip Habib came to Damascus and requested two meetings with President al-Asad: the first at 1800 and the second at midnight. Habib asked, on behalf of his government and following consultations with Israel, for a cease-fire. In the second meeting, Habib conveyed a message from President Reagan on the cease-fire. The official statement issued about the meeting said the president reiterated Syria's principled stand in defense of the Arab cause and in preserving Lebanon's territorial integrity. This meant Syria would not accept a cease-fire unless it was combined with a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Philip Habib returned on 11 June with definite proposals for a cease-fire. The president's reply, as outlined in the official statement on the meeting, was that Syria did not object to a cease-fire if it was based on comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. On Friday, 11 June, Habib left for Israel and the Israeli Cabinet decided on cease-fire. Syria accepted the cease-fire on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Cease-fire does not mean the battle is over; it does not mean a political or military relaxation. Moreover, it does not mean entering into the labyrinth of the enemy's political maneuvers and its plays on words.

If we review the situation and the statements coming from various sides, a number of important elements that might clarify the issues can be deduced. First, Israel stopped firing and asked for a cease-fire for the first time in its military struggle with the Arabs. Second, not a single aim behind Israel's aggression has been realized: Lebanon will not sign a peace treaty, the Syrians will not be driven from Lebanon and the PLO will not be wiped out. Third, the military situation, from the Arab point of view, is not bad. Fourth, Israel is now in a stifling international isolation and is condemned by the world.

Syria, which announced through its leader President Hafiz al-Asad, its national and pan-Arab commitment to the defense of Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance, has not abandoned this commitment at all. It will wage battles to safeguard this commitment in all fields with the suitable methods and weapons. Syria is certain of one thing -- Israel will not remain in Lebanon in any case, regardless of the cost.

DAMASCUS SCORES JORDAN'S POSITION ON VOLUNTEERS

JN130608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Amman -- The agent Jordanian regime continues to launch its campaign of lies against Syria and its steadfast position. That regime is distorting facts and forging events to cover up its new crime, which is to be added to its black record against the sons of our Palestinian and Jordanian peoples.

After arresting volunteers on the pretext of recalling them to military service and after threatening not to allow others to return to their kinfolk in Jordan if they volunteered to fight Israel, after all this, the Jordanian regime has started leveling accusations to wash a way the disgrace caused by its acts against the volunteers.

Observers were not astonished by the Jordanian regime's actions, because they who drank the blood of the Palestinians in black September [1970] and coordinated and conspired with the Zionist leaders to bury the Palestinian cause, they who are prominent, honorary members of the conspiratorial Camp David club and they who speak on behalf of Israel and implement its wishes in aborting the cause and conspiring against its sons are expected to hatch new plots daily against those struggling in defense of our people's cause.

CABINET SUMS UP LEBANON SITUATION 15 JUNE

TA151012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1004 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in front of the prime minister's office in Jerusalem -- live]

[Text] The ministers are now leaving the prime minister's office, after the session that was held there this morning. During the Cabinet meeting, time was found for a bit of summing up: The Peace for Galilee Operation, the prime minister and the defense minister emphasized, was carried out in full internal coordination. The Cabinet followed the military moves in the area and decided on each and every move.

The prime minister emphasized the strategic importance of controlling the Damascus-Beirut road. Israel will use this territory as a political bargaining chip in the future negotiations.

One must further add that the IDF hold on Beirut is firm and the ministers heard reports on that during the session.

The U.S. ambassador to Beirut has reported the presence of 20 Israeli tanks near the residential quarter where he lives, so that all the parties now know where Israel halted.

The Cabinet took leave of Menahem Begin, who leaves for the United States today to address the UN General Assembly on disarmament and to hold political talks with the heads of the U.S. administration.

Next week, he is to meet with President Reagan.

Communique On Session

TA151122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1106 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Communique on 15 June Cabinet session read by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor -- recorded]

[Text] At the Cabinet session today, the prime minister and the defense minister reviewed the political contacts, the cease-fire and the situation in the north. Following the briefings, the Cabinet held a discussion.

The prime minister brought before the ministers the text of the address he will deliver in New York at the UN Disarmament Conference.

The Cabinet decided to set up a committee headed by Minister of Economic Affairs and Interministerial Coordination Ya'aqov Merido to handle the humanitarian coordination of welfare activities for the inhabitants of Lebanon. Representatives of government ministries will serve on the committee.

Today the Cabinet continued the economic debate and decided to establish a coordinating committee comprising representatives of the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency to be responsible for launching a special fund-raising campaign in the wake of the Peace for Galilee Operation.

As part of the economic debate, the Cabinet decided that in order to encourage the productive sector and enhance economic growth, the Cabinet will take action toward reaching a swift completion of the comprehensive legislation on inflationary taxation including parallel taxation laws, and the ad hoc order for 1981. The economic debate will be resumed in the next Cabinet session.

POLITICAL CIRCLES SAY USSR STEPS 'INEFFECTIVE'

TA150948 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Political circles in Jerusalem have estimated that the latest Soviet steps in our region are ineffective [eynam takhlitiyim]. The increased presence of Soviet troops in the area is intended, according to those circles, only to show involvement in the region.

U.S. TOLD THERE IS NO INTENTION TO TAKE BEIRUT

TA150421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0404 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in the last 24 hours Israel has informed the United States that it does not intend to occupy Beirut, its airport or the presidential palace. This clarification was provided in reply to questions by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to our ambassador in the United States. Secretary Haig expressed his satisfaction with the Israeli clarifications and said that now the conditions have been created for a new comprehensive settlement in Lebanon.

BEGIN CITES HISTORICAL EXAMPLES OF CITIES BOMBED

TA141300 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said the IDF has no intention of occupying Beirut. Mr Begin met this morning with members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee to discuss the situation in Lebanon. The meeting took place this morning at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem and lasted about 2 hours. Our Knesset correspondent Hayim Yavin reports from the studio:

[Begin recording] According to its members, the atmospere at the meeting of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee was very tense but businesslike. The prime minister opened with a summing-up and said the IDF does not intend to occupy Beirut or to enter it. He categorically denied reports that the presidential palace in Beirut had been taken. Answering a question, Mr Begin refrained from saying where precisely the IDF troops are stationed in the neighborhood of the presidential palace at B'abda.

Mr Begin said we made every possible effort not to hurt civilians, but when terrorists shoot from a house in the middle of a city, there is no choice but to hit the house.

MK Motta Gur of the Alignment criticized the air bombardments -- an issue that took up a considerable part of the discussion -- and said the IDF had never bombed population concentrations from the air on such a scale. Alignment MK Shlomo Hilel said the Alignment members feel the need to tell him that because they believe the bombings cause Israel great harm.

The prime minister recalled in his answer the [Suez] canal cities which were bombarded at the time, and said that there, too, the problem of 1.5 million refugees was created. He said Sidon was not bombed. Mr Begin asked them not to preach to him about the bombardments. The prime minister said: Had I known, in World War II, that Hitler was hiding in a certain house and that with him there were another 20 people, and had I to decide whether to hit the house or not, would we not have decided to hit it despite the danger to the 20 people? He cited Moshe Sneh, who said that if a martian had come to the city of Dresden, which was totally destroyed by allied bombs in World War II, and had it asked who the barbarians were who had done it, they would have answered by reminding him of the city of Coventry in England, which was razed to the ground by the Nazis. They would have asked him: Have you heard of Coventry? And Auschwitz?

That was Mr Begin's reply.

The prime minister also spoke about the future. He said we will perhaps be confronted with a tough political struggle, and there may be political pressure brought to bear on us; however, he, the prime minister, wants to believe that as we preserved national unity in the military campaign, so will we preserve the unity to reap political fruit.

CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 14 JUNE

TA141903 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1813 GMT 14 Jun 82

[News conference by Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan and Commander of the Northern Command Gen Amir Drori -- "Somewhere in the North" -- live]

[Text] [Eytan-- broadcast begins in midsentence]...and only the current situation where our forces are situated and what is occurring in the various sectors and after that I am ready to answer questions, as many as you want.

[Unidentified IDF Radio correspondent obscures Eytan's remarks] training of the forces that participated in the fighting, our forces and those of the enemy...

[Eytan] ... for the moment it is not important...

[Unidentified IDF Radio correspondent interrupts] the chief of staff has moved away from the microphones. There are very many representatives of the Israeli and foreign media in the hall, many journalists and camera crews.

[Eytan] [words indistinct] This distance, which is west of the ... the airfield is under our control. We are not inside it but (words indistinct] and only controlling it. We have advanced to the east of the hills, the eastern hills that control the airfield and we have cut off the town, the western...

[IDF correspondent Dan Arkin] We can hear the chief of staff describing the situation in the field according to the map.

Can you describe what is going on?

[Unidentified IDF Radio correspondent] The chief of staff is now describing what is occurring in the western sector; two traffic arteries are south of Beirut; the result of the deployment is that the terrorists are cut off from the sources of aid and help they could have received or they have already received. The chief of staff is moving on to the central sector: That is the line the IDF reached up to the cease-fire and now he is also describing the eastern sector: the forces are in place up to the 40-km line determined by the Cabinet, 42-km, the chief of staff corrects this, from the border of the northern settlements. The cease-fire with the Syrians is being kept, Lieutenant General Eytan says. Several cease-fires were set with the terrorists and they were not kept.

Yesterday or the day before, in the evening, a cease-fire was set for 2100 [1900 GMT] but the terrorists went out on an attack with tanks, west and south of Beirut. Another cease-fire was set and violated and thus it continued. This is not surprising for us, the chief of staff says, we are used to such behavior by the terrorists. One organization agrees, another organization does not agree. The terrorists are now on their knees, the chief of staff says, and they are still firing. We are not falling into a pit, we know what to do and that is the situation. If there are shots now, they are incidental, here and there.

The chief of staff has just said that the terrorists' main establishment in Beirut is destroyed and their forces are crumbling. The chief of staff has completed his opening words and now he is answering questions. The chief of staff has come up to the battery of microphones and the first question will be asked. [words indistinct]

Foreign correspondents are asking the chief of staff also to reply in French and English as stated, there is a very respectable media representation here from all over the world. The correspondents are complaining they did not understand one word of what the chief of staff said when he was explaining the IDF deployment on the maps. The IDF spokesman, Maj Gen Ya'aqov Even says the chief of staff will reply first in Hebrew and after that in English.

[Eytan] The objective of the pressure on Beirut -- we must first recall what Beirut is to the terrorists, what there was in Beirut. Beirut served as a center for the terrorists, of all the organizations, and it served them as the political and military nucleus. All the command headquarters, all the leaders, all the main camps from which they spread out all over the world, either for terror or to guide terror or for terrorist political activity, and that of their various organizations. The objective of the pressure is to decrease that terrorist ability, which is mostly directed against us and, to a certain extent, aimed against every place in the world. Yesterday we took foreign terrorists. Foreign terrorists were captured. We are now checking exactly who and what they are, Baader-Meinhoff or the Red Brigades or such gangs who train in Lebanon under the patronage of the terrorists and afterward they are sent to carry out their terrorist deeds, either in their own countries or in others.

However, there is a precise check of who has been captured, to whom he belongs and so on. The pressure on Beirut -- it is cut off, both from the land and from the sea -- is meant to decrease the terrorists' ability in the future to return to be what they were. And what the terrorists' fate will be in Beirut, I think that is Lebanon's problem, not ours, because Beirut is the capital of the Lebanese, the terrorists conquered it for themselves. They, as it were, confiscated the place and I think the Lebanese will have to solve the problem in other places too, not only in Beirut. The Lebanese have enough problems apart from Beirut, but Beirut is the main one. Whoever controls Beirut, in fact, controls Lebanon and I assume the Lebanese took the matter to heart. I have heard they have established some sort of emergency team, a political team, in Lebanon, in order to begin to try to solve their internal problem. How they will solve it, what they will do, I cannot say for the moment. Many terrorists have been taken by us and in the course of time we will see what their fate is to be.

[Question] Is it true the Syrians have brought large units into the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region, as has been published by many sources?

[Eytan] When the cease-fire with the Syrians became valid -- that was after they had redeployed in the Al-Biqa' region, after one of their divisions had suffered badly and another armored brigade had suffered badly -- they organized their forces in a certain way in the Al-Biqa' region and they brought in one other brigade even before the cease-fire became valid and we clashed with that brigade. We initiated contact. That is a brigade of modern T-72 tanks and we hit it hard. After the cease-fire they did not enter into battles in the Al-Biqa' region.

[Question indistinct]

[Eytan] In Beirut? No war is being conducted in Beirut.

[Question] How does one avoid hurting the civilian population?

[Eytan] Inside Beirut -- even before this war -- we attacked terrorist objectives, command headquarters, and giant ammunition caches in the urban stadium. Under that stadium they stored scores, maybe hundreds of tons of fighting weapons and, thanks to good intelligence, we were able to attack those places. The civilian population may also have been harmed. Now no war is being conducted in Beirut.

Our main clashes with those fighting inside Beirut have been in the area of the airfield, south of the airfield, and yesterday morning, for example, they tried, as it were, to counterattack against us with tanks from inside the airfield, southward; all those tanks were destroyed as were the armored personnel carriers that accompanied them. But that was not inside Beirut and what we attacked inside the town were very defined targets which, according to good intelligence, served the terrorists: command headquarters, training bases and ammunition dumps. The civilian population was also harmed by war between the Christians and the terrorists some time ago. They shelled each other. In Juniyah civilians were also harmed and they were also harmed in Beirut. This war did not begin yesterday, it began 4 years ago, inside Beirut. Anybody who happened to visit there saw that the center of Beirut, the line that separates the two sections of the town, the Christian section in the east and the Muslim in the west, was like the urban line in Jerusalem. Streets are completely burned; destroyed houses separate the two parts of the town. We did not do that; they themselves did it.

[Question Indistinct]

[Eytan] Before we entered Lebanon in this way, as we entered it in this campaign, we came up against terrorists in a different way from that in which we now come up against them. Previously it was at the good fence in squads or in squads that had succeeded in infiltrating into Israeli territory at some opportunity or in our raids into Lebanon. This time, after a break of a year in our initiated activity, we have entered Lebanon and reached the establishments the terrorists had prepared for over a whole year. They received thousands of tons of equipment, hundreds of artillery pieces and tanks, far more than we knew, than what we thought we knew; dugouts and, particularly, in the urban areas over which the terrorists took control either by expelling Lebanese from them or by taking advantage of the refugee camps, over which they took control. We have come up against an entire establishment of strongholds, bunkers, positions and an organization for fighting inside the urban area.

They organized this over a great deal of time and I am convinced that it was with Russian aid. We captured a terrorist, for example, with a diploma from an officers' course in Russia, and he was authorized to be an officer, a commander of a platoon, and I assume that there they taught him how to organize an urban area for fighting by small and large forces. So we captured one; there are certainly hundreds like him and we know there are hundreds like him. In these conditions, they demonstrated a good fighting ability. We must admit this. We do not have to be ashamed of it. They trained for a long time. They have absorbed indoctrination and demonstrated a fighting ability and I would even say displayed self-sacrifice.

[Question] Lieutenant General Eytan; would you be prepared to evaluate the fighting skill and the level of fighting demonstrated by the Syrians in this war, in the air and on land?

[Eytan] Let us examine it in various spheres, and I will begin in the air. The Syrian fighting skill in the air is low and the Syrian antiaircraft fighting skill -- that is the operation of missile batteries, those that were in Lebanon -- was given no expression whatsoever and I do not for the moment know why and this is despite the most modern tools given to them by the Russians and the most modern in the Russians' hands -- from the MiG-25 and downward and from the SA-6 and upward. In the air they showed a most low level of skill. We did not lose even one fighter plane, not in attacking the missiles and not in dogfights. We downed 85 Syrian fighter planes, from the MiG-23's and down, that is, MiG-23's, MiG-21's, Sukhoy 7's and a few helicopters, antitank helicopters. In this sphere they demonstrated a very low level.

In attacking the missile batteries, 19 batteries altogether, for 2 hours, we destroyed them all completely, not even one of them remained workable. We did not lose even one plane and they did not operate these missile batteries even once during the attack.

On land, the Syrian Army is known to be obstinate and, I would say, even brave and since the Yom Kippur war, it has been equipped with the best Soviet arms, in all fields: tanks, artillery and other weapons. But despite the good weapons in their possession, they did not demonstrate a fighting level that is suitable or fitting for the equipment in their possession. The T-72 tank, which is a superb tank, perhaps it is the best in the world after the Merkava, can carry out activity on a very high level and the Syrians did not succeed in doing this. I would say they have made no progress. I am working on the assumption that if they had initiated a war of this sort, we would have suffered badly, worse than we suffered in the Yom Kippur war, when the initiative was in their hands. But when the initiative was in our hands, their ability to improvise or to read the battlefield correctly or to translate correctly what was happening in the field remained at a low level.

[Question] Lieutenant General Eytan, it appears to me that last week you said the destruction of the missile batteries was done with a great deal of Jewish wisdom. Are you prepared to go into more detail about this issue, after what was published this evening?

[Eytan] That Jewish wisdom I will not detail, because that is Jewish wisdom. Why should others know about it? [laughter] I am at your disposal until 2400. Please, of course.

[Question turned over to Maj Gen Amir Drori, commander of the Northern Command]

[Drori] The IDF soldiers' fighting skill has been well known to us for a long time and it has been revealed in the results of the campaign and in its achievements, both by the troops and by the commanders. The crowning glory is the missions of the campaign, which were all fully and perfectly conducted.

[Indistinct question from hall]

[Drori] As an army, we prepare long-range plans, with some of them remaining in the drawer and some being put into operation. The same thing applied to this, the Peace for Galilee, campaign and the missions were carried out as we planned them and it is significant that we had no surprises. We observed what was happening with the terrorists and we made preparations to provide the correct answers to the problems.

[Indistinct question from hall]

[Drori] With regard to the main types of work, the data were known, in general. Not all of them were located -- it is sometimes difficult to precisely locate everything. It is surprising that we were surprised, in quotation marks, by those enormous quantities of fighting weapons; but, of course, it is important how and when they are used and it is not always the quantity that is the determining factor.

[IDF Radio correspondent] Major General Drori, can we say that this campaign has been carried out exactly according to plans?

[Drori] This campaign could have been carried out in various ways, as various alternatives were prepared. Its implementation depended on many factors which were covered by the plan. What was carried out was one of the possibilities that had been taken into account, although, of course, the campaign could have taken a different shape had developments been different. This is a military campaign which is, among other things, connected to many other, not purely military, factors. Every military campaign is always planned according to defined objectives, and the factors affecting the achievement of the objective are weighed and evaluated. Generally these are considerations that are connected, to a very great extent, with the purely military side: the terrain, the balance of forces, our forces' problems which may relate to time and distance, or the weight of what is called in the army other factors. All this has been great in comparison with other campaigns.

[Question] Another question: What characterized the IDF action in the different sectors and what made the western axis in the IDF action unique in the campaign?

[Drori] There is, of course, a difference in the terrain. The western sector is a hilly area, part of which is not only fenced off [megudar], but also covered with foliage, and there are many built-up areas in it. Any fighting there is very, very difficult -- difficult for any army -- and it requires a method of working and fighting in built-up areas and hilly areas and [word indistinct] area and this is really difficult fighting. In the Al-Biqa' sector, the enemy, of course, was different. They are Syrians. There are no terrorists and there the open or regular areas are what characterizes the terrain. Because the enemy was a different one, its deployment was also different and the character of the fighting was against a modern, well-equipped army with modern fighting methods.

[Question] Have different lessons been learned in this campaign from actions carried out in the Litani campaign?

[Drori] It is my task to learn lessons from every campaign. We learned the lessons of the Litani campaign. The planning and operation of this campaign relied upon everything that occurred in the Litani. We are already busy learning lessons from this campaign.

[Question indistinct]

[Drori] That is a difficult question. It is difficult to predict. If they do not honor it, then the question is how long they will not be able to honor it.

[Question] Will we be able to force the terrorists to cease-fire?

[Eytan] The very fact that they asked for a cease-fire [emphasis on the word they] means they have been forced. If they had not been forced, they would not have asked. But they are asking, thinking that this will help them to get organized and open fire again. The action that led the IDF to their bases, to their areas of concentration, to their stores, and caches, to their command headquarters -- that action itself means they will not be able to open fire either through a cease-fire of this sort or another.

[IDF Radio correspondent] Chief of Staff, how is the IDF deployed to deal with such a large civilian population as there is in the territories now held by the IDF, for the period during which the IDF will be in Lebanon?

[Eytan] This is a problem we predicted in advance and there is an organization in the IDF, a special organization to deal with such issues during times of emergency, both in our territory and in that of an enemy. That system has gone into action in close cooperation with the local population, which is not terrorist, and with the legitimate Lebanese establishment already in existence: mayors, heads of districts, police and gendarmerie [last word in French] -- all of whom are continuing with their functions [last word in English] just as before but freely. The terrorists previously did not let them conduct matters in accordance with their national Lebanese interest. The terrorists dictated everything to them, or stopped them, or forced them to do things against their will. That establishment has begun to work and the cooperation with us is fine. We are helping them to help themselves. We are not forcing them to accept anything, nor are we forcing them to behave in accordance with our decisions. Our officers who are in these populated villages are serving only as an address for aid. If they need aid of a tractor, or the repair of a water pipe, or treatment of wounded, then we help. They run the establishment themselves.

[Question] What are the implications of this battle having been a combined one, in which sea, air, artillery and other forces took part? Please comment on the share of each of these forces in the fighting.

[Eytan] The commander of the [Northern] Command has touched on this. In times of peace we prepare the army for many possibilities. In this case, we put into operation our plan for fighting the terrorists in Lebanon. An army prepares plans for many situations and it trains and prepares its warfare means, its warfare doctrine and its training programs accordingly. In this case, we put into operation our plan for the Lebanese possibility. In another case, it could have been put into operation, if necessary, in another sector like in the 6-day war in the Sinai or in the 6-day war in Jerusalem and in Judaea and Samaria. Plans for the conquest of Jerusalem existed since the war of independence. They were put into operation in 1967. The same thing applies to the Peace for Galilee campaign in Lebanon, and these are not lessons from Litani. Litani was a completely different campaign with completely different conditions. It is not worth comparing Litani, saying: We have learned the lessons of Litani and utilized them in the Peace for Galilee campaign. Someone once tried to say that the Sammu' campaign at the end of 1966 was a dress rehearsal for the Sinai campaign in 1967 -- sorry, that is nonsense. So, in this campaign we utilized a doctrine, we utilized weapons that were developed by us over many years. We combined all the air, sea and land power in order to achieve the same objective. That is the positive characteristic of the Peace for Galilee campaign. So I can permit myself to say that the implementation of the Peace for Galilee campaign, in its various stages, went almost exactly as we planned.

Furthermore, I want with your permission to touch on the level of the soldiers, the reservists. As the commander of the Northern Command pointed out, you are meeting a superb army -- trained soldiers who have learned a great deal and know how to accustom themselves to difficult situations as they encounter them or as they confront them in a territory such as Lebanon. You yourself saw yesterday what a difficult area it is, how difficult it is to use mechanized power and, given this, the ability, skill and improvisation used to operate infantry, to operate infantry combined with artillery, and single tanks combined with planes. The result in the field proves it, and I have asked the IDF spokesman to take some of you to that area where the paratroopers fought in ranges measures in scores of meters or less, fought against armor with small arms. They succeeded in overcoming them without taking any losses themselves. This is the result of exhaustive training and an everchanging doctrine.

In this campaign, weapons that we ourselves developed were used -- weapons that we developed over many years, from a belt or defensive jacket for a soldier to bombs and rockets and shells of the most sophisticated type in the world. These are our own development and here they were given expression; fighting doctrines, which were a result of lessons from all the wars and a result of ideas and exercises on both high and low levels which we trained for in the army and learned for years, were given expression. Now you will be given the opportunity to learn about the organization. Anyone who has wandered around the area and seen the army in the field -- either during the fighting, right after it or even before it -- how the reservists were called up, how they found and in what condition they found their emergency stores, how in a few hours they were in the places appointed for them, without delays and in perfect order -- this is an organizational question to which we applied ourselves for many years. We devoted much effort to it. We reaped the fruits last week. [indistinct interruption] Me, no, already. If it works, so, goodbye. Let them stop it and then I will answer you.

[IDF radio correspondent] They have turned on the air conditioning system here in the hall and it is disturbing Lieutenant General Eytan because it is making a noise. I hope it is not entering into our broadcast. Now they are turning the air conditioning system off in this hall. It has been turned off and the chief of staff will continue.

[Eytan] Yes.

[Question] I got the impression on my tours that the IDF soldiers are more disciplined than they were in the past. The [word indistinct] uniform -- to what do you attribute this?

[Eytan] I did not understand the last sentence.

[IDF radio correspondent] The chief of staff does not understand what is meant in saying the soldiers are demonstrating less schwitz [Yiddish word meaning bragging, arrogance] -- as the questioner phrased it.

[Eytan] Fine, that is what I explained about the level of the soldiers. This army has been prepared, not just for this campaign, but overall; and here, perhaps, every one of you, or at least many, can remember how we, at the army's command, were sneered at when we returned the beret to the head and were scrupulous about order and behavior. What sneers, [we received] from a public like you, or unlike you, but it appeared against these things, really. I do not understand the basis for this sort of blindness, but it is a fact that that is how it was. I remember when I decided to return the beret to use -- what sneering and bilge water was poured on me and on the army. Why is the beret being put back into use? Why should it be? Why should it be? Now no houses will be looted in Lebanon and behavior will be as it should be and they will not loot and not behave like a crude army of conquest. That is exactly the result.

[Question] You mentioned the reservists. At one point you said you would release the IDF reservists when possible. What is expected for the reservists?

[Eytan] We are now in the stage of planning our organizing for the coming days and we will release as many reservists as soon as we can.

[Question] Major General Drori, as the one who commanded the operation, can you evaluate the preparation of the reservists of the northern command for this war?

[Eytan -- as heard] When I spoke of organizing, training, planning and equipment, I was also referring to the reservists, not only to regular army soldiers. Training programs for reservists include various possibilities in various branches of activity. There are similar things on all fronts. There are fighting doctrines which are characteristic for certain fronts. Fighting in a mountainous terrain is not appropriate for the Sinai but is for the Jordanian and Lebanese fronts. So, in the framework of the training days allocated to reservists, certain units -- in connection with which front they serve on -- receive specific training more than other units. For instance, the specific training for armored corp divisions in the south is more inclined to the conditions of the southern front, while the central and northern divisions receive more training in areas characteristic to their fronts -- namely, in Lebanon, the Golan Heights or Jordan. This is how the IDF has always operated. Although it is very difficult for us -- for budgetary reasons -- to train the reservists to the extent we deem possible, as far as we can train them, we take care that this training is specific and to the point, for the missions they are expected to face. Our soldiers have proven this [ability to cope with expected missions].

[Question] Chief of Staff, could you tell us a few words about the performance of the air force in the fighting, the performance of the assault helicopters and the fighter planes? What role did the air force play in the fighting?

[Eytan] Let me start with the easy point this time, with the assault helicopters. This is not the first time we have used them in an operation. We used assault helicopters in antiterrorist activities in Lebanon on several occasions. From such limited activity and training we reached a doctrine of operation for these helicopters and found a method to utilize what we learned in this Lebanese arena. These helicopters had impressive success. They destroyed many tanks and did what we expected of them. The air force prevented the Syrians from participating in the land fighting. This is one achievement. The other achievement is that it aided our land forces as much as necessary, everywhere and under any weather conditions, both day and night. This help was impressive in its accuracy, speed and influence on the battlefield. This does not include the tasks of landing forces, aiding in clearing casualties and transporting supplies to forward units which are self-evident and in which we have gained rich experience in peaceful days as well. The offensive aid and the attainment of absolute freedom of activity in the skies over the battlefield were the most impressive achievement of the air force.

The navy prevented any intervention from sea from anybody who would have considered doing so, but, especially, the navy dealt with operational landings in the rear of the enemy both on the first night of fighting and later on, and did so with impressive success. This is the first time the navy has participated in such fighting, aiding the land forces to decide the outcome of the battles. All due praises to the navy for the ability it demonstrated.

[Qeustion] When you said Beirut was cut off, how is the city being supplied? Does the IDF make it possible for nonmilitary supplies to reach the local residents? How does the IDF prevent the population in the cut-off parts from being totally cut off?

[Eytan] This is interesting indeed. As far as we know -- and we know things better with each succeding day -- there is no shortage of supplies anywhere. For example, in Sidon we found terrorist stores of ammunition, arms and food which can be used by tens of thousands of people for a long time. If this is so in Sidon, it is all the more true in Beirut. We know they have huge stores of food. We today use the terrorists' food in Sidon, from gigantic stores, and distribute this food to the inhabitants in Sidon, Tyre, refugee camps near Tyre and any place there is lack of food. These stores can be sufficient for a population of hundreds of thousands of people for a very long time. All this belonged to the terrorists. I assume this is the situation in Beirut. As far as we know, there is no shortage of food there.

[Question] Has the cut in the [defense] budget affected the quantitative or qualitive aspects of the army?

[Eytan] This is a question which will be asked after the war. It certainly has had its effect, but not to the extent of impairing the level of fighting or harming the reserves or the ability to develop special arms with which we equip ourselves. Now I see how right I was in my fight over the budget. There is no substitute for training under these conditions. It is forbidden that for budgetary reasons an army such as ours, which may find itself at war any day, will not reach the highest possible level of training and capability. This high level is what we reached here, but budget cuts may impair this capability and this, in turn, may severly impair the ability to fight under future conditions.

[Question] Chief of Staff, at the beginning of the month you said that the terrorists' problem can be solved militarily and you were sharply criticized then. Today, after the operation, do you think you have achieved your objective -- the solution?

[Eytan] Certainly, this is the solution. Let those who argued with me and criticized me prove the contrary to me now. I knew this then while they did not.

[Question] What does the IDF intend to do with all the prisoners of war it captured?

[Eytan] When the war is over, it is over. We will see who we need to hold for interrogation, who we can send home and determine where his home is; then we will see what next. We have some missing or some captive soldiers whom we need to exchange, receive and return home. I am not sure this is a military question.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, earlier you said the Merkava tank is the best tank in the world. Can you elaborate a little on the role played by the Merkava tank in this war, the first war this tank has been used in?

[Eytan] The Merkava tank in this war coped with the very tough terrain and all the types of tanks it encountered: T-55 in Beirut, T-62 in the eastern sector and T-75 in the eastern sector as well. It coped with all of this -- including the T-72 -- successfully. It showed an impressive ability to move through difficult terrain, to take enemy fire and to be able to hit and destroy tank targets at ranges of 4 to 5 km.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, when the Merkava tank was presented, one of the described good qualities was the ability to rescue its people in case of being hit. Did the tank prove itself on this matter as well?

[Eytan] Yes.

[Question] How is the Northern Command preparing to handle its large deployment now for the yet undetermined period?

[Eytan] Well, this is a problem we are dealing with and planning for. This is not the Northern Command's problem. This is the problem of the entire army, since the training system should return to operate according to its program. Reserves should be released, courses should be continued and so on. We are now planning the following moves with regard to all these points: I assume that if the cease-fire lasts and all activity around this operation is of a political rather than military nature, then the Northern Command will receive the forces and means to organize in the area for a long period for three major tasks: to preserve the achievements, to make sure we are not surprised and to purge the [40 km-wide] area, to come it and clear it of arms, bases, ammunition and terrorist squads which may still be located in this difficult terrain, and to restore the status quo ante from the point of view of the local population. We are now beginning this activity.

[Question] Chief of Staff, how do you define the IDF policy regarding the capture of terrorists? [sentences indistinct] Also, did we witness the phenomenon of looting?

[Eytan] The answer to the last question, as far as I know -- perhaps I do not know everything -- there is no such phenomenon. You yourself noted before how the soldiers are behaving in the field. The soldiers are well trained in terms of their behavior in the field and their treatment of the population which we view as a friendly population that was expecting us. It does not matter what they are -- Christians, Druze or Shi'ites -- I am talking of the Lebanese population which received us with true enthusiasm wherever we arrived. I do not know of any instance of looting. We closed off the international border between us and Lebanon in order to prevent the entry of civilians and undesirable movement. It may be that in the future, when all these stormy waves subside, the border will open and there will be free passage, just as it should be on a border between two countries with peaceful relations. We must not now allow free crossing of the Lebanese-Israeli border as long as the fighting continues, when there is still the danger of terrorist squads or even single terrorists who may be wandering here and there.

[Unidentified correspondent] The turn of the foreign correspondents has come now. I understand that the Hebrew part of the news conference has ended. Let us now return to the Tel Aviv studio.

Casualties, Losses Noted

TA142302 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2220 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] During a news conference the chief of staff noted the number of casualties and losses inflicted on the Syrians and the terrorists during the battles. Some 1,000 Syrian soldiers were hit, 60 soldiers were taken prisoner by our forces, 300 of their tanks were destroyed. The Syrians also lost 85 aircraft, 5 helicopters and 19 missile batteries.

The terrorists sustained 2,000 dead and another 6,000 were captured. In the course of the fighting, the terrorists lost 100 tanks and dozens of cannons.

At the end of the news conference the chief of staff addressed himself to the foreign correspondents and told them that to date 170 IDF soldiers have been killed, about 700 were wounded and approximately 10 soldiers were taken prisoner during the fighting. Our correspondent Dan Arkin reports on Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan's remarks.

[Begin Arkin recording] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan this evening disclosed that the IDF's losses to date total 170 dead and 700 wounded. The chief of staff said, and I quote: These are not the final figures; they may be a bit higher or lower. The chief of staff added that the terrorists are holding more than one Israeli prisoner. Again, I quote: We do not know exactly; the number may reach 10. The chief of staff was speaking at a lengthy news conference in the north. The first part of the news conference, which was held in Hebrew, we transmitted live. The above remarks were made later, in reply to questions by foreign correspondents.

General Eytan said the Syrians now must reorganize and think matters over and, after a pause, they are likely to abandon the current cease-fire and they may open fire. However, we will not engage in exchanges of fire, the chief of staff said.

As for the large terrorist command posts in Beirut, General Eytan said: These large command posts are currently empty. There is nothing left in them. These six- and seven-storey high buildings were not combat strongholds. Underneath them there were large and vast bunkers. Many terrorists may have survived if they were staying downstairs, in the basements.

Asked about how long the IDF will besiege Beirut, General Eytan said: This issue involves the future political process. The chief of staff further disclosed that the terrorists in southern Lebanon had expelled many inhabitants, tens of thousands, who are now refugees. Some of these refugees are now beginning to return to their villages in Lebanon. The IDF, with the help of the civilian authorities, was assisting these refugees who, as noted, are returning to southern Lebanon. [end recording]

'Arafat in Foreign Embassy

TA142318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The chief of staff disclosed [during his news conference] that Yasir 'Arafat is staying at a certain foreign embassy in Beirut. The terrorist deployment in Beirut have been destroyed and they are pleading for a cease-fire. Every now and then they open fire at our forces and the IDF returns the fire. Lieutenant General Eytan said the Syrians had introduced another regiment to Al-Biqa' before the cease-fire but no further reinforcements have been noticed since then.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON BEIRUT SITUATION

TA141307 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Ze'ev Kohen on 14 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Defense Minister, the cease-fire was not honored by the terrorists and the IDF returned the fire. What is the situation now?

[Answer] The cease-fire should have taken effect at 1200 [1000 GMT] on Friday. In most places the Syrians kept it, except for several, limited attempts in which they tried to improve their positions, but we prevented this. On the Syrian front the cease-fire is being maintained. In contrast, 2 hours after the cease-fire took effect on Friday the terrorists fired heavy artillery and katyushas at our forces in the Beirut area. According to what was agreed when we announced the cease-fire, we clearly said that if the IDF is attacked we will return the fire. So we did indeed. As a result, an activity has begun and is still going on in the Beirut area.

Yesterday I toured the area. The objective of my tour was to follow from close-up whether all the approach roads to Beirut are blocked. What concerns us mainly is of course the Damascus-Beirut connection. We see it of prime importance not to give any further opportunity to the Syrians to introduce forces into Beirut and control Beirut, since a Syrian entry into Beirut would mean renewal and expansion of the terrorist activity with all the harm and grave dangers this can cause Israel. I must say that my tour was very interesting.

[Question] How did the Christians receive you?

[Answer] They received me in an extraordinary manner. [words indistinct] When we moved through the roads and eastern suburbs of Beirut, the residents identified me and received me in a friendly way. I would like to note some things:

There is no appreciation in Israel, there is not sufficient knowledge -- to my regret -- of the conditions under which our forces are operating in Lebanon. This is a difficult war. The forces are moving along narrow mountainous axes the likes of which we do not know. The areas are covered with vegetation, many terrorists are deployed in the area and the forces are making supreme efforts not to hit the civilian population. It is totally stunning to see how the civilian population leads its normal life while at a distance of hundreds of meters the IDF soldiers are conducting a deadly fight against a terrorist squad.

In Beirut I met only one of the mayors of Beirut's neighboring towns. I met with senior police officers whom I simply encountered on my way. We had a friendly conversation in a very warm atmosphere and there is certainly a great expectation among the civilians that a change may occur in their condition after long years of Syrian suppression and harassment by terrorist organizations.

One should remember that our objective in Beirut is not to change the situation in Lebanon. It is not for this that we went to war. We did so in order to destroy the infrastructure of the terrorist organizations and deal them a mortal blow. This is one of the gravest dangers. This is a danger that has caused us very heavy casualties for many years and this is a danger to peace itself. As we saw, this is sort of a constant threat to our lives, a threat of war against us any day. This time too we got entangled in a war we did not want with the Syrians only because of the terrorists.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, the IDF is nevertheless standing in Beirut's outskirts. Does Israel want to see a new settlement in Lebanon and if so, what?

[Answer] The IDF blocked off all roads leading to Beirut. This, in itself, is a first-rate achievement. I must say a word about the soldiers. Our soldiers here carried out one of the most difficult operations they may have ever attended; with unusual capability and dedication. To see those young soldiers yesterday on the roads winding among the Lebanese mountains, being so precise and distinguishing between terrorists that should be hit and a civilian population that should not be harmed -- this is something which not only evokes appreciation but also admiration, in my opinion. This is how I saw them.

[Question] As for a special settlement in Lebanon -- what do we want to see there?

[Answer] What we do not want in Lebanon is to see recreated a situation in which the terrorist organizations strengthen themselves and act against Israel and against Israeli and Jewish institutions throughout the world. We are determined to put an end to this situation which has lasted for years. Our objection to the Syrian presence in Lebanon in general and in Beirut in particular stems from the fact that the terrorists' strengthening was effected under cover and with incessant Syrian aid.

[Question] Mr Sharon, it was reported that Ambassador Habib asked us to enable him to travel on the Beirut-Damascus Road. Who is controlling this road today?

[Answer] The IDF today controls the roads leading from Damascus to Beirut. I talked with him [Habib] this morning on the telephone. I made it clear to him from here that he can pass and nobody will ever hurt him, just as we do not harm any other civilian traffic. These roadblocks on the roads are intended to prevent the return of a Syrian Army to Beirut after it was defeated there. The roadblocks are intended to prevent the entry of additional terrorists or the escape of the terrorist organizations' leaders from Beirut. This is a physical control, sitting on the axes in a massive [last word in English] form, on all axes leading to Beirut. Naturally, Ambassador Philip Habib, like anybody else, perhaps more than everyone else, as a person who has invested great effort in solving the problem, can travel. He will pass. I told him he will be received with the greatest honor possible, and that he can rest assured that the road is open and free to all peace-seekers.

[Question] Mr Minister, a last question: What is the condition of the Syrians and terrorists within Beirut today?

[Answer] Their condition is very difficult. There are only few Syrians there. There are still thousands of terrorists there. Their commands are still there -- they were destroyed indeed but the commanders found refuge in other places. This is a problem which will have to be considered and solved, since it should be understood that the political infrastructure of the terrorist organizations is located in Beirut. We do not for the moment have any plan -- nor was it defined in the Cabinet at the time -- that we should enter Beirut. Therefore, there is no plan to enter Beirut. This is an issue, however, to which we will certainly give thought. It should be understood that our activity, beyond the 40-45 km line, has not been intended to change the original Cabinet decision on that security strip necessary for us in the natural settlement that will emerge. It is intended for one thing only: It is intended to liquidate the terrorist infrastructure and deal a mortal blow to it, since, if there is a settlement afterwards and the terrorists remain intact [shelemin] in the area beyond the 45-km strip, they will have returned to the area again. This is, then, a first-rate purging operation; this operation is to liqudiate the infrastructure and prevent the Syrians from again taking control of parts of Beirut since they are, in fact, the patrons and helpers of the terrorist organizations.

[Question] Thank you.

SHARON SAYS MAIN MOVES OF WAR ARE OVER

TA142019 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon interviewed on 14 June in the studio by correspondent Yoram Ronen -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Sharon: The questions being asked today by the public are why did the IDF have to reach the outskirts of Beirut; has the operation not far surpassed the dimensions fixed for it; and, chiefly, when will this war finally end?

[Answer] The operation has not exceeded the dimensions that were set for it. The government set the goal of having a security strip on Israel's northern border, a strip 40 to 45 km deep, which is the range of the weapons the terrorists currently possess. At the same time, the aim of the operation was, of course, to destroy the terrorists' infrastructure and eliminate their organizations as much as possible. And it is inconceivable that beyond a 45-km strip the terrorists should enjoy immunity.

It is also inconceivable that we would enable -- if we reach a political settlement, and I presume we will reach one that will give Israel this same security strip -- the terrorists beyond that strip to immediately return and act. Thus, regarding the government's decision -- it is firm and enduring. There is no change in it. The government will insist on an appropriate arrangement according to which in a 45-km deep strip the terrorists will be unable to act again against Israel.

[Question] But did we know from the beginning that the IDF would advance north beyond these 45 km?

[Answer] From the point of view of military moves?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] Absolutely. The plans were presented in the Cabinet sessions. I am ready to note that this is, perhaps the first time, perhaps the first war in Israel's history, that the entire Cabinet -- not a kitchen cabinet [referring to Golda Me'ir's kitchen cabinet], not a ministerial defense committee -- but rather according to the decision of the prime minister, the entire Cabinet constituted a ministerial defense committee and took part daily in the making decisions. Each day the situation and the achievements were presented so as to determine the moves for the rest of the day. The Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee was briefed daily, almost daily, by me personally. It seems to me this is the first time this has happened so that there is no surise here. We also faced other problems.

We did not want to fight the Syrians. We made every effort to avoid war with the Syrians. One possible way to influence the Syrians not to take part in the war was to create a threat to them from the north. Actually, our strategy was built on there being a threat in the north and erosion in the south. As the public knows too from the progress of the war, we only touched the Syrians in the final stage of the war. We did this only after they misled us during Philip Habib's visit, and that very day introduced the missiles, or rather additional missiles, to Lebanese territory. So, that one objective was the destruction of the terrorists' infrastructure and the other objective was to create a threat to the Syrians from the north. However, we have another objective: We have now ended a campaign, a hard campaign. I do not know whether in Israel people sufficiently appreciate the difficulty involved, the great capability and the enormous effort of the IDF soldiers to cope with the range of difficult problems they faced and the need to absolutely distinguish between a fighting population and a population that is not fighting.

On this issue I believe an unpreceded effort was made. However, we are working in fact, for a political process. This political effort will be difficult, no doubt. Our sitting in the north, on the Beirut-Damascus road -- there is nothing better than that by way of a bargaining chip in the political struggle Israel will now face.

[Question] You are saying, Mr Sharon, that we ended a war, a difficult war, with many victims. Have we indeed finished the war. I repeat my previous question -- when will this war end indeed?

[Answer] The main moves of the war are over. We guaranteed the 45-km strip stretching from Israel's northern border, from every point along Israel's northern border. I would say we have not left even one spot where this strip is not in our hands. At the same time, one should remember that there were in this area 20,000 armed terrorists organized in units and about an additional 40,000 armed militiamen who were not organized in units. We are talking here of tens of thousands of armed people.

We, ourselves, who knew a great deal about what was in the area, were surprised and astonished to see the quantities of arms and equipment present there. Now, is it conceivable, even for a minute, that after we have ended the main move, we will not try to liquidate terrorist squads, search for ammunition storehouses and locate forces that are still in the field? There are still hundreds -- if not more — of armed terrorists wandering about the field. This action will continue. However, I would like to say [words indistinct] the moves -- no, in my opinion no. We will nevertheless have to remain there until the political settlement. At the same time, I would like to note that I instructed that the release of reserve soldiers should begin. We may begin to release reservists....

[Ronen -- interrupts] When?

[Answer] I would say that the vital, necessary reservists [presumably for the economy] we have already begun to release. We are releasing them in an orderly manner in complete units. Their release will begin in the coming days. We will decrease the forces. However, everyone should remember that we set out on a very difficult, very complex campaign. It is impossible that the Israeli people, after all the sacrifices and efforts they have made, will not have the patience necessary so as not to lose the fruits of the military victories in the political negotiations.

[Question] It seems to me you began the political negotiations yesterday, when you visited Beirut. You met the Christian leaders there. Did you find them ready to set up a new government in Lebanon, to have a new political settlement in Lebanon which will seem right to us, to the Israelis?

[Answer] We do not intervene in Lebanon's domestic affairs. My visit to Beirut last night was not for this purpose. I went to see our forces as I have during the entire operation. I also went to ascertain that the axes to Beirut are closed off although I have full confidence and trust in the IDF which, incidentally, did an extraordinary job, in one of the most complicated interforce, interbranch operations. It is possible to praise everyone, starting with the chief of staff and down to the last soldier who contributed an unusual effort.

I would like to return to your main question: We have no interest in intervening in Lebanon's domestic affairs. Lebanon has to decide how it wants to run its affairs. Therefore, I did not go to conduct negotiations there. I think there is a possibility for the Lebanese Government [to set up a new order in Lebanon] and we already see a political change to a certain extent. I do not know whether this political change will be the one to solve the problem; may be it is the beginning of a process. The Lebanese, I think, have a rare opportunity for themselves, to set up their independence anew. We have no interest in even a single centimeter in Lebanon. The wisest step the Lebanese Government could take, in my opinion, is indeed to demand that all foreign armies -- the terrorist organizations, which I would not define as an army, the Syrian Army or the IDF -- leave Lebanon so Lebanon can reemerge as a sovereign and independent country. In my opinion, such a country has great importance for the Middle East and the free world, and as a possible ally of Israel in the future.

[Question] How do you view Lebanon, let us say, a year from now?

[Answer] In my opinion, this largely depends on the political development in Lebanon. The question is whether the Lebanese will have the strength to politically organize in accordance with the Lebanese Constitution. This Constitution contains fixed elements. Lebanon, after all, has Christians and Shi'ites, Sunnis, Druze and there is some sort of an orderly system applying to them all. The question is really whether they are capable of organizing politically, to set up their army and so on. All this depends on one thing though: the absence of Syrians and terrorists within Lebanese boundaries. As long as there are Syrians in Beirut and as long as there are terrorists in Lebanon, in my opinion, Lebanon cannot survive. Lebanon today has the opportunity to reach a situation in which all foreign forces are removed from there and an independent government is indeed established.

[Question] All foreign sources including Israel?

[Answer] Yes, I am saying including our (?forces). From the very beginning we had no interest in remaining in Lebanon. We want to stay there as short a time as possible and we believe in Lebanon's territorial integrity.

SHARON REITERATES BEIRUT WILL NOT BE TAKEN

TA142349 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2225 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Now that the PLO has lost its independent rule over southern Lebanon, some of the terrorists living in Lebanon are expected to disperse in various Arab countries. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon gave this assessment this evening in a meeting with the Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members. The members of the Liberal faction in the Likud were also briefed today about the developments related to the Peace for Galilee Operation. Our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports on the details.

[Hakohen -- live] Israel has no intention of entering the Western quarters of Beirut where some 6,000 terrorists are entrenched, the defense minister told the members of Agudat Yisra'el. A chief consideration in this decision is the wish to prevent casualties among the IDF soldiers through their fighting in urban areas as well as the desire to abstain from harming the civilian population. The defense minister evaluated that the cease-fire would also stabilize in the Beirut area in the next few hours. According to Sharon, the terrorists entrenched in Beirut are exhausted and all the supply and access lines -- both by land and sea -- are controlled by the IDF. Minister Sharon also expressed the hope that a new strong central government would be established soon in Lebanon, a government which would lead to the pullout of all the foreign forces from the country, including Syria, the terrorists and Israel, which had announced from the beginning that it does not intend to remain in Lebanon.

As stated, the Liberal faction of the Likud was also briefed today about the developments related to the Peace for Galilee Operation. The faction members were told that in the tank battles in Al-Biqa', the belief that the Soviet T-72 tanks are invulnerable at the front was refuted. It was noted that in the battles in Al-Biqa' 9 T-72 tanks were hit and destroyed by the IDF's Merkava tanks. The Liberal faction members were also told that Israel had been surprised by the amount of weapons and sabotage materiel possessed by the terrorists in southern Lebanon as well as by the fact that the actual number of tanks owned by the terrorists was five times higher than the number estimated by Israel.

MINISTERS CRITICAL OF DEFENSE MINISTER'S MOVES

TA130748 Jerusalem POST in English 13 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by political reporter Asher Wallfish: "Ministers: Sharon Strung us Along"]

[Text] The Cabinet, sitting in emergency session once, and sometimes twice, a day since Ambassador Shlomo Argov was shot in London, each time discussed the next move on the battlefield in southern Lebanon. But the Cabinet never held a proper discussion on the objectives of the campaign, the Jerusalem POST has learned.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon would seek Cabinet approval for only one move ahead. They did not explain the likely implications of the specific move for which they were seeking approval, implications likely to dictate the Cabinet's decisions the day after.

A handful of ministers took pains to play watchdog over Sharon, and see he did not exceed his brief. These were usually three ministers: Mordekhay Tzipori (communications); Zvulun Hammer (education); and Yitzhaq Berman (energy). From time to time they were backed up by Simha Ehrlich (deputy premier and agriculture); and Yosef Burg (interior and police).

There were occasions when this minority sensed that Begin was impatient about their vigilance, or even resentful over what he felt was nitpicking. And they often got Sharon quite annoyed with their questions and comments.

After the first 48 hours of the invasion of southern Lebanon, and with the projected 40-km strip partly cleared of PLO units, some of these ministers reflected an additional consideration in their questions, implied but not expressed: Where did the delicate balance lie, between the advantage likely to be obtained from further hostilities, and the human cost entailed?

One minister told the POST: "When a capable general plans a move on the battlefield, he never makes up his mind without figuring out the various implications for himself and for the enemy. He works like a chess player, figuring several moves ahead, and he sees his final aim. Some of us felt that Sharon was keeping the implications to himself, and his aims, too, while merely asking us to approve a single chess move. As civilians, we were like clay in the hands of the military man."

From Wednesday on, those ministers who suspected Sharon of giving them only a partial picture insisted on knowing the aim of the developing thrust in the central sector. Here, IDF units were moving through Hazzin and Al-Baruk towards Al-Mudayrij and Qabb Ilyas. The Beirut-Damascus highway lay ahead.

Tzipori in particular, a reserve brigadier general with 28 years' service, demanded to know whether Sharon was intending to cut this hgihway. Berman and Hammer admonished Sharon not to move forces in such a manner as to leave them exposed, and then ask the Cabinet the next day to approve a crossing of the highway in order to reduce casualties.

They managed to form a consensus ruling out the cutting of the highway, which they believed would have aroused the Soviet Union and thrown Syria into a panic.

They asked Sharon outright whether his moves were calculated to bring the IDF to seize Beirut, and they got him to deny this intention. He said the IDF would strike at PLO centres in the capital only.

This frequent challenge of Sharon led to tension at the Cabinet sessions. The defence minister was either stung by the questions or pretended to be stung.

When Berman asked Sharon whether the advances of each day of fighting would have to be secured by an additional advance the next day, Sharon "laughed as though he were a child caught red-handed raiding the larder," according to one of the people present.

The suspicion of Sharon among certain ministers led to a decision in principle by the Cabinet on the morning of the cease-fire. This ruled that if Syria were to violate the cease-fire, Sharon must not exploit the violation in order to complete moves which had been interrupted by the cease-fire at noon on Friday. Unless, of course, he came back to the Cabinet with a request for a second approval of the original move.

On the Saturday of the hostilities, when the proposal to march northwards on Sunday was put to the vote, Ehrlich and Berman abstained. Berman, who had been out of Jerusalem when the Cabinet met the day before and agreed to bomb 11 targets in Lebanon, said he could not vote against the invasion since the PLO had blanketed Galilee with rockets, but he would abstain because it had been the IAF bombing which made the invasion inevitable.

Burg did not take part in the vote on the invasion on the Saturday night. He suggested trying to silence the PLO with another two days of bombing, instead of making a land attack. He won no backing.

Hammer was one of the first ministers who pressed Sharon to explain his tactics several moves ahead. Tzipori wanted to know where Sharon envisaged the final line, now the columns moving up the coast were already 60 and 70 km north of Rosh Haniqra.

The problem of the pocket on the eastern sector, where PLO units had taken shelter admist the Syrian forces, occupied the Cabinet a good deal.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, who attends Cabinet meetings but does not have a vote, proposed that the government give time for diplomatic measures to get the PLO units out of the 40-km strip, before launching a major push. His proposal won no support. Hammer said it was important for Sharon not to "nettle" the Syrian forces in the pocket, unless and until a Cabinet decision was taken on a push. Berman said that the IDF should try to outflank and encircle and Syrian forces, on the chance that they might pull back of their own accord, without a frontal attack being necessary.

Begin reportedly showed noticeable impatience at these comments.

At one point Berman, supported by Hammer, asked Sharon point blank whether he intended to have the IDF join up with the Christian phalange north of Beirut, thus influencing the elections in Lebanon and the appointment of a new prime minister. "You mean president," somebody corrected him.

Berman said it was time to talk about Sharon's war aims in the light of his reported views. The Cabinet might endorse them or reject them, he said. Sharon then said he had no intention of linking up with the phalange.

On the Friday of the cease-fire, before the Cabinet sessions, four ministers had agreed among themselves that the time had come to table a formal proposal for a cease-fire that day, not because of American representations, which were not seen as irresistible inside the Cabinet, but because they felt the purpose of the invasion had been fulfilled.

If Syria were willing to stop shooting at once, they believed, Israel should declare a cease-fire. Begin told the Cabinet, however, that he was proposing a cease-fire unilaterally, even through Syria's attitude was still unknown.

It was after this that Tzipori said the cease-fire should be based on a standstill for Israel and Syria alike, and that Sharon must submit to the Cabinet -- in the event of Syrian violations -- every proposal to complete an interrupted operation.

EGYPT AGAIN ASKS FOR CEASE-FIRE AGAINST PLO

TA141441 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1430 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Egypt today has again asked Israel to cease fire in Lebanon. Egypt's Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada appealed to the director general of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem in the name of Minister Butrus Ghali and said the PLO is interested in a cease-fire at any time Israel sets. The director general of the Foreign Ministry answered that Israel does not negotiate with the PLO and that Israel will cease its fire when the firing against its forces stops.

PERES INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

TA141515 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Opposition leader Shim'on Peres interviewed by unidentified correspondents on 14 June after a meeting of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Peres] The answer we were given, and I cannot do other than repeat it, is that there were shots from the PLO; the PLO did not stop firing and I understand that as soon as the PLO stops firing, the firing will cease.

[Question] Peres: The prime minister is going to the United States tomorrow. How does the political campaign appear to you [words indistinct] of Israel?

[Answer] First of all, I have informed the prime minister and the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that while he is in the United States, we will not submit motions of no confidence. We will permit him to conduct this first campaign as it should be conducted, with no differences of opinion at home, at least while he is in the United States. For our part, we have stated the principles we want the prime minister to support.

[Question] Does a new arrangement in Lebanon appear to you to be a political possibility now?

[Answer] That question is incomplete. Does it appear to me that the IDF used its force to impose a new arrangement? No. If an independent Government of Lebanon can be achieved, that is certainly desirable; we will certainly support it, not through military measures. We are in favor of all the non-Lebanese forces evacuating Lebanon. We are in favor of giving back to Lebanon its powers, its independence and its sovereignty.

[Question] But have the conditions in the field, in your opinion, now been created that can permit this sort of arrangement?

[Answer] Let us distinguish between two things, between Israel's security needs for the sake of which we have used the army and the IDF must remain until that objective is achieved, that is, clearing the 40-km zone. That is a territory in which we have a direct interest in guaranteeing security in the north. As for the other thing, that depends on the political negotiations, without military intervention by Israel. [paragraph as heard]

[Question] Has the Alignment offered the government any help in explaining foreign affairs policy in the United States?

[Answer] No. We were not asked to do so and we did not offer. But as long as there is such tension, even on matters on which there is no consensus, we will try to preserve, as best we can, the unity of the nation. I make a distinction between unity and a consensus.

[Question] What is your general evaluation of the Peace for Galilee Operation?

[Answer] I accept part of it completely, and that is the matter of guaranteeing the security of northern Israel; restricted, and tied to that. With those additional political results, I will be very happy. [as heard] I certainly assess the blow given to the PLO as something positive. The PLO, not only [words indistinct] but altogether is a danger. I am very proud, like every Israeli and every Jew, of the way in which the IDF fulfilled its task, with great skill, with great ability, with great obedience to the orders it was given.

[Question] You say you admire the blow given to the terrorists. That it was a winning blow. One pocket now remains in Beirut, with 15,000, 20,000 terrorists....

[Answer -- interrupting] I am against entering Beirut for the three reasons I mentioned. First, this could cost us blood and sacrifices and you know this is a serious consideration for all of us; after all, every soldier, the health of every soldier, the welfare of every soldier, is a genuine national consideration and I am not suggesting we put this aside. Second, we have never entered an Arab capital. I think it would be a mistake to create the precedent of us entering an Arab capital. And, the third thing is, in fact, a clash in the only territory that is still recognized as the region of [words indistinct] Lebanese Government.

[Question] Mr Peres, the press has given reports that you intervened [with the prime minister] about the aerial bombings. What is the truth of the reports and what is your opinion about the IDF's massive bombings? The ones on the terrorists from the air, in the Beirut areas?

[Answer] As long as there is firing I will not speak about what I said and what I did not say. I did not intervene in order for matters to be publicized. I have no intention of creating such headlines. There were times when I called the prime minister and told him what I thought. I am not prepared to confirm every such call. I do not see any need for it.

[Question] And, to get down to the core of the matter, with regard to the aerial bombings?

[Answer] Here, too, I hope I am expressing a comprehensive national consensus because I do not want to cast blame. Guarding the lives of civilians, of an Arab population, that is of interest to the State of Israel. I believe we are a moral country. Unless, of course, there is a grave necessity, for purposes of defense. I must also mention that possibility. But, altogether, we must refrain from such bombings; they cause damage to Israel's principles, that is not something inconsiderable, and, in my opinion, to Israel's image.

[Question] From that viewpoint, the IDF, then, crossed the border?

[Answer] The IDF fulfilled the orders it was given. With regard to the policy, there are things with which we agree and there are things with which we do not agree. The total of our agreements and disagreements we will add up another time. [end recording]

ALIGNMENT STATES POSITION ON LEBANON SITUATION

TA141736 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1530 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] This is the Alignment's position concerning the present situation in Lebanon, a position that was formulated by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres in consultation with the Alignment members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. The Alignment supprts the establishment of an independent Lebanese Government that does not depend on the strength of the IDF. The Alignment calls for refraining from conquering and taking control of the Lebanese capital. The Alignment calls for shortening as much as possible the duration of the IDF's stay in Lebanon and for bringing about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country. Similarly, Israel should not initiate clashes with Syrian forces.

The Alignment calls for refraining from bombing cities and noncombatant populations. At the end of its statement, the Alignment says it will postpone to an appropriate time the publication of the positions it presented to authoritative elements in the government during the different stages of the campaign's development.

EBAN: DEPARTURE FROM WAR AIM NOT UNDERSTOOD

TA141526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Knesset Member Abba Eban, of the Alignment, has said that the more the Peace for Galilee Operation moves away from its original aim and reaches the outskirts of Beirut, the operation ceases to be understood and accepted by the public. In a statement to the press, Eban also said Israel has no possibility or obligation to rearrange the government in Lebanon and that the urgent objective is to accelerate the steps that will enable us to withdraw from Lebanon.

MAPAM SECRETARIAT STAND ON LEBANON SITUATION

TA141748 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1540 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 14 Jun -- The MAPAM Secretariat has decided to bless the IDF troops for their courage, mourn the families who have lost their dear ones, wish a speedy recovery to all IDF wounded and hope for the rapid return home of our soldiers.

MAPAM protests against indiscriminate massive bombings of the civilian population concentrations that damage Israel's moral image and harm our political affairs.

MAPAM repeats its determination that the Government of Israel must speed up the negotiations for an arrangement that will lead to the evacuation of the territory of Lebanon under conditions of security and peace for the Galilee settlements and states that the solution to the Palestinian problem should be purely political.

EFFORT TO KEEP THINGS QUIET WHILE BEGIN AWAY

TA150540 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Jun pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem reported last night that although it is not yet clear whether the cease-fire with the terrorists has stabilized or not, Israel will nevertheless not stop its purging activity aimed at clearing terrorist nests in areas under its control. Nor will it remove the seige on the terrorists in Beirut. However, observers believe every effort will be made to maintain the quiet for as long as Begin is in the United States.

Government sources emphasized last night that Beirut proper is not under seige, as the access roads leading to it from the north are open and traffic is moving along them freely. The Israeli forces are only closing off the city from the south and have control over the Beirut-Damascus highway. The terrorist-occupied sections of Beirut are surrounded by the Christians to the north.

It was explained that the fundamental Israel objective -- destroying the terrorist infrastructure -- has not changed, and that Israel will continue to employ various means to obtain that goal.

Jerusalem is pleased with the shift demonstrated in the Lebanese administration leaders toward establishing a new government with the participation of all the forces active in Lebanon.

IDF REPORTEDLY WELCOMED IN EAST BEIRUT

TA141617 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1530 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Since the afternoon the IDF has been in the B'abda neighborhood in the heart of the Christian area of east Beirut. Our security affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay reported less than an hour ago in a telephone conversation with us from Beirut. Our correspondent reported that IDF soldiers were received with rejoicing and happiness by the Christians and that there were scenes of joy in the streets. The Christians gave me a party, Ben-Yishay told us. The inhabitants threw rice and served food and drinks to the soldiers. They told our correspondent they hope that finally there will be a settlement in Lebanon.

Phalange members, armed and wearing bandoliers, mingled with the IDF soldiers, shook their hands and expressed the hope that the tie between Israel and Lebanon would not be severed.

Ron Ben-Yishay also said students told him they hope the IDF action will put an end to the occupation of Lebanon by foreign armies. Ben-Yishay reported to us that last night Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met with the military governor of B'abda neighborhood. According to our correspondent, the Lebanese Government is now holding a session in the presidential palace in the B'abda neighborhood. Some 200 meters away from the presidential palace an IDF unit is stationed.

Our correspondent reports that IDF soldiers are not approaching the presidential palace. He also reports that in the area of the airport south of Beirut there is still a pocket of resistance where Syrian soldiers and terrorists are fighting. From time to time, our correspondent says, I see our artillery shelling the pocket of resistance. Our correspondent says that in every corner of B'abda neighborhood and in the area of the presidential palace IDF tanks and armored vehicles are parked and the soldiers are standing around them, talking with the Christian inhabitants.

The Christain Phalange military police are trying to disperse the crowds thronging around our soldiers.

LEBANESE DRUZE OPPOSED PLO, WELCOMED IDF

TA130825 Jerusalem POST in English 13 Jun 82 p 8

[Commentary by Joan Borstein: "Lebanese Druze Turn on PLO"]

[Excerpts] Only 5 years ago, in the crazy quilt of Lebanese politics, most of the Druze patches were on the left. Under the leadership of Kamal Junblatt, who was one of the most fascinating personalities in the Arab world, the largely rural and feudal community fought alongside the Palestinians in the civil war.

They actively opposed both the Christian suzerainty and the Syrian intervention, as well as the old Christian-dominated political leadership. They espoused the Palestinian cause.

Yet this week, the Druze of Lebanon, who reportedly now number some 250,000, took a firm stand against the Palestine Liberation Organization, which had established bases and strongholds near their mountain villages.

Not only were there no reports of Druze resistance to the Israel Defence Forces, but in Hasbayya, a town of 10,000 and site of the Khalwat al-Bayyadah religious institution, as important to the Druze as Al Azhar is to Mosliems -- Druze cheered, threw flowers, flew their five-coloured flags and offered coffee to soldiers, including Israeli Druze.

In Alayh, a city of 25,000 on Mt Lebanon, the Druze opened fire on the terrorists and prevented them from setting up operations to impede the IDF take-over of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The reasons for what appears to be a change of heart among the Druze are as complex as the community, which won recognition as an independent religious group, separate from the Moslems, in 1948, and whose representation in the Lebanese parliament and government is guaranteed by the country's constitution.

The Israeli Druze can be expected to wield much influence over the Lebanese Druze. One of the army's first actions after capturing Hasbayya was to install as military governor an Israeli Druze, Isma'il Kabalan. The former border guard officer was born in Syria and led some 25 other Druze across the border and into the Hagana in 1948. He was a close friend of Moshe Dayan. His wife is a native of Hasbayya and still has family there. This reportedly was a major consideration on the part of the IDF, which brought Kabalan out of retirement for the job.

Within the next few days, the IDF is likely to helicopter to Hasbayya a delegation of Israeli Druze notables, headed by the aging Sheikh Amin at-Tarif. Head of the local community's religious affairs, At-Tarif is also one of the most venerated Druze spiritual leaders in the Middle East and wears a special round hat and striped coat, presented to him when he graduated from Khalwat ar-Rayyada in 1928.

The Druze are known to be a proud, warlike and fatalistic people who fight for what they believe in, no matter what the odds. The Druze of Syria took on the French in a seemingly suicidal revolt in 1925.

Had Kamal Junblatt not been assassinated, the Druze of Lebanon, under his leadership, might not have welcomed the IDF in its march north, and Israel's casualties might have been greater.

REFUGEES ALLOWED TO RETURN TO S. LEBANON

TA150427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0404 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The defense minister has permitted thousands of refugees in camps around Beirut to return to their villages in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that this applies to people whom the terrorists expelled from the villages in the south in the course of the civil war about 5 years ago.

SUPPLIES TO BEIRUT ALLOWED;CLASH WITH LIBYANS

TA150426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0404 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The IDF beseiging western Beirut is allowing civilian supplies to be brought into the city and is banning only the passage of war material. This was reported by a paratroopers unit commander in the area to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. The Israeli commander pointed out that our forces are also permitting the passage of civilian supplies to the Syrians in Beirut. The paratroopers' commanders have broken into the Christian quarters of Beirut and linked with the Christians. They said that on their way they also fought a Libyan unit composed of 200 soldiers who serve in the Palestine Liberation Front.

TYRE-SIDON AREA AIRFIELD REACTIVATED BY IDF

TA150845 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The Beirut airport runways are controlled by IDF armored and infantry units, who also have firepower control of all fronts in the area.

But meanwhile the IDF has opened a new airport in Lebanon in the area of (Ansar), located east of the Lebanese coastal axis. IDF engineering corps units cleared a new terrorist airbase there and aircraft began landing there 4 days ago. Equipment and supplies reached the units in the field from the airfield.

The commander of the airbase is Colonel Eli'ezer (nicknamed cheetah) who served as the commander of the Fa'ed airfield in "Africa" during the Yon Kippur war.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES FOREIGN CASUALTY REPORTS

TA142304 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry, Moshe Yagar, has said the figures being reported from Lebanon on the extent of casualties among the inhabitants of that country and the Palestinians in its territory are unrealistic. Mr Yagar told an AP correspondent that the claim that 600,000 people are homeless in the area in IDF hands is unreasonable since there are not that many people in all the area and only in the cities of Tyre and Sidon was heavy damage inflicted upon residential buildings. The claims that there are more than 9,000 dead are also implausible. Mr Yagar said that when the situation becomes clear, the IDF will publish authoritative figures. The West German Red Cross today repeated the figure of 600,000 homeless in Lebanon and said that in Beirut alone some 4,000 people were killed. The organization is sending a ship to aid the war's refugees.

JORDAN TO ALLOW PLO TO CONDUCT POLITICAL ACTIVITY

TA141601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1555 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The Jordanian Government estimates that the IDF action in Lebanon has destroyed the PLO as a military organization, but Jordan is not interested in the destruction of the organization's political status and it will be prepared to permit Yasir 'Arafat to carry out political activity in Jordan on condition that no armed Palestinian is on its soil. This was estimated by a pro-Jordanian source in the territories to our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari.

The source said that as a part of a confederation between the territories and Jordan, Amman would be prepared to put Yasir 'Arafat in charge of West Bank affairs, on the condition he recognizes the primacy of Jordanian rule.

E. JERUSALEM MUSLIM COUNCIL DECRIES ARAB INACTION

TA141522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The Supreme Muslim Council in east Jerusalem today condemned the Arab states for not going to the aid of the Palestinians. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that this statement conforms to Jordan's propaganda line and is intended to provoke Syria.

In Nabulus, pressures are being exerted on dismissed Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah to make a similar statement, but he is refraining from doing so because of his friendly ties with the leaders of Syria. Ash-Shak'ah was formerly a member of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO RECEIVE SHAMIR

TA142352 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand will confer tomorrow with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the Elysee Palace has thus sought to deny tendentious reports spread by the French Ministry of External Relations to belittle the importance of the visit in the wake of French criticism of Israel over Israel's military actions in Lebanon.

In his meeting with Foreign Minister Shamir, the French president will discuss the complex of problems related to Lebanon. Awareness is increasing in Paris that in any solution Israel's interests must be taken into account, circles close to the foreign minister stated this evening. These circles went on to say that the French media are highlighting the visit, noting this is an opportunity for France to find out whether it will be able to take part in the solution of the Lebanese crisis.

PROTEST OVER BOMBING OF TURKS TO BE INVESTIGATED

TA112338 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Turkey will demand indemnification from Israel for the deaths of 11 of its citizens and the wounding of 27 others in a convoy that was bombed yesterday when it left Lebanon northward for Syria. Damascus has stated that Israeli aircraft attacked the convoy. Israel's charge d'affaires in Ankara Alon Li'el was summoned today to the Foreign Ministry there in order to hear the demand for indemnification and Turkey's protest over the incident. He said the Israeli Government has begun an investigation of the matter and will assume responsibility for the incident if it emerges that the Turkish casualties were indeed caused by an IDF action. He expressed sorrow over the deaths.

CYPRUS DECIDES TO SEVER TIES WITH ISRAEL

TA111122 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Jun 82 p 4

[Report by Hayim Bi'or]

[Text] Yesterday the Greek parliament in Cyprus unanimously decided in principle to sever diplomatic and commercial relations with Israel because of its war in Lebanon.

In a debate held yesterday afternoon in parliament most of the speakers vehemently attacked the "genocide" being carried out by the Israeli army among the Palestinians. Members of parliament noted the Palestinians' support for the struggle of the Cypriot people, and went on to add that because Cyprus is part of the nonaligned bloc and because of its geographical proximity to the theater of events, Cyprus cannot be silent.

Israel has an embassy in Nicosia and there are commercial and transportation ties between the two countries. At the same time the PLO enjoys full diplomatic status on the island and the Cypriot delegate to the United Nations supported the General Assembly resolutions calling for economic and political sanctions against Israel following the passing of the Jerusalem law and the Golan law.

Sources in Israel note that in its official positions toward Israel, Cyprus has been one of the most extreme states in the nonaligned bloc.

DAVAR ON U.S. ROLE IN CEASE-FIRE, PEACE FORCE

U.S. Pressure for Cease-Fire

TA130835 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] The decision about the cease-fire with the terrorists was made after prolonged deliberations with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Political observers believe the U.S. administration in Washington put pressure on Israel through Habib and U.S. ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis to make the cease-fire apply to the fighting with the terrorists as well.

It appears that the U.S. pressure originated, among other things,in the feeling that the continued fighting was having a severe affect on public opinion in the West and was exposing the United States to pressure by European and Arab elements against Israel. In the U.S. view Israeli unwillingness to a cease-fire with the terrorists would damage the chance of achieving a political settlement in Lebanon, especially after the PLO had announced its acceptance of the UN Security Council's resolution calling for a cease-fire.

Interest in Joining Peace Force

TA140955 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpts] It is believed in Jerusalem that the United States will be interested in participating in an international force in Lebanon. In the opinion of Jerusalem observers, such participation will give the United States a military foothold in the Middle East in the event it should have to intervene in developments elsewhere.

Direct involvement by the United States in Lebanon would deal a heavy blow to the Soviets, whose image and stand have already been damaged for not having come to the help of the PLO or Syria and not being involved in a solution to the crisis. Similarly, the direct hits on their missile batteries affected their military stand. All those steps will constitute a lesson for various international forces, and Israel believes the United States will want to take advantage of the circumstances and consolidate its position in the Middle East.

Political sources yesterday expressed great satisfaction with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements on the nature of an arrangement in Lebanon, which basically coincide with the Israeli approach. However, it is not clear to Israel whether Haig's statements reflect the position of the entire U.S. leadership, or only the power struggle among various administration factors.

The issue will become clearer at the meeting between Reagan and Begin. The prime minister will first have to restore Israel's credibility with the U.S. President who, according to certain views, believes Israel misled him when it expanded the area of the operation and the range of objectives of the "Peace for Galilee" war.

NEW SETTLEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH OF DEAD SEA

TA131057 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Jun 82 p 4

[Report by Hayim Fikersh]

[Excerpt] A new settlement district will be established south of the Dead Sea after the preparations and draining now being carried out are completed. The investment in this project will be more than 10 million shekels. The purpose of the work is to divert the 'Arava River and to drain water from Sedon village.

In order to speed up development in the region, a new road has been paved connecting the cooperative Karmel moshav to the newly established foothold Ma'on and Luzifer moshav.

The Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency is now preparing the completion of 10 new settlements on the Hebron Hills. Nehusha moshav, which is affiliated with the Hapo'el Hamizrahi moshav union, is included among these settlements. This moshav will be populated by the second generation of religious settlers in the Jerusalem corridor. Within this settlement framework, there will also be several observation posts which will be set up on the same pattern of those established in the Galilee.

NUJOMA REITERATES DETERMINATION TO FREE NAMIBIA

AB141134 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 Jun (AFP) -- Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, has reiterated here his movement's determination to liberate Namibia, by force if necessary.

A few hours before a one-day frontline summit meeting due to open later today, Mr Nujoma said in an interview with the government-owned DAILY NEWS that SWAPO was "prepared for both and either way. We have nothing to lose."

The summit, chaired by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, is to be attended by Presidents Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe. President dos Santos and Mr Nujoma flew in together last night and the other frontline leaders were expected to arrive today.

Oliver Tambo, exiled leader of the ANC of South Africa, was also expected to take part in the meeting.

FRONTLINE LEADERS BEGIN MEETING IN TANZANIA

LD141414 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The leaders of the frontline states in the liberation of southern Africa have opened their meeting in Dar es Salaam to discuss and consider new recommendations for Namibia's independence.

The new recommendations, prepared by the five Western countries' contact group, have been presented to the leaders of Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and SWAPO.

Recommendations for the implementation of the UN resolution on Namibia have been prepared, after previous efforts by the Western countries to find a solution for Namibia, which is forcibly occupied by the Boers of South Africa, had come to a halt.

The leaders currently attending the 1-day summit are President Kaunda of Zambia; Ngudu Samora Machel of Mozambique; Eduardo dos Santos of Angola; Masire of Botswana; the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Ndugu Robert Mugabe; and the chairman of the frontline states, Mwalimu Nyerere.

OAU CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' IN LEBANON

EA111938 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] In Addis Ababa, the OAU has appealed to all peace-loving peoples to compel the Israeli Government to withdraw immediately its troops from Lebanon and to observe the UN Security Council resolution to the same effect.

In a press release, the OAU condemned the aggression perpetrated by the armed forces of Israel against Lebanon, denouncing it as a deplorable act which has so far claimed the lives of over 300 civilians.

ALGERIA

PDRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

LD141920 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Algiers, 14 Jun (APS) -- Army General 'Ali Ahmad Antar, first vice chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, arrived at Houari Boumediene International Airport in Algiers on Sunday evening. He brought with him a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad for Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN.

On arrival, General 'Ali Ahmad Antar indicated that his visit to Algeria comes within the framework of a tour of countries belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to examine the situation currently prevailing in the Arab world and the Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

ENERGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MAURITANIA

PM111017 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 4-5 Jun 82 p 3

[APS report]

[Excerpt] Algiers -- An Algerian-Mauritanian cooperation agreement was signed late Thursday morning by Belkacem Nabi, Central Committee member and minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and Mauritanian Mines and Energy Minister Mokhtar Ould Zamel, at the Ministry of Energy and Petrochemical Industries.

Nabi stated the signing of such a document is part of the framework of cooperation at head of state level. He stressed that this action is an important stage in bilateral relations and that Algeria is pleased to contribute to consolidating the independence of Mauritania, a fraternal country, in the field of energy. Similarly, he explained that the signing of such an important document is bound to strengthen ties uniting the two peoples and countries.

For his part, Ould Zamel said it is certainly the most important project adopted within the framework of bilateral cooperation. He stressed that this project has received the support of the two countries' highest bodies and that its implementation is the result of sustained efforts by both sides.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES OFFICERS

LD142252 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the armed forces, met hundreds of officers on the 12th anniversary of the evacuation of American forces from Libyan Arab soil and explained to them, in the wake of the strategic maneuvers carried out by the armed forces in the Gulf of Sidra 2 days ago, the political and military situation in and around Lebanon. He affirmed to them the impossibility of any direct military action from Libya on the northern front for geographical reasons, stressing that had it not been for these reasons Libya would have participated in transporting its potential to the battle and would not have stopped until the enemy had been defeated.

As far as such action is concerned, he said, its potential is available only in the confrontation countries geographically adjacent to occupied Palestine, namely, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon.

The brother leader hailed the heroic role of the Syrian air and naval forces. He told the officers that the radical solution is to achieve Arab unity for the removal of the regional barriers to the Arab forces.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES PDRY OFFICIAL 13 JUNE

LD132126 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, Jun 13 (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution today received in audience Brig 'Ali Ahmad Antar, PDRY first deputy prime minister, who handed him a letter from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Receives Others 14 June

LD142310 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution received Brother Taysir Qub'ah, member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Abu Tariq, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the jamahiriyah; and Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front.

The brother leader also received Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who handed the brother leader a message from Turkish Head of State Kenan Evren. Ozal conveyed to the leader an invitation from the president to visit Turkey. The leader accepted this invitation for an agreed time.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH GUINEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD141618 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jun (JANA) -- The brother secretary of the people's committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today met Guinean Defense Minister Gen Lansane Diane, in his capacity as chairman of the Libyan-Guinean Friendship Society. During the meeting, there was a discussion on strengthening bilateral relations and the role of society in this area.

MALTA FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENT, DEPARTS

LD071958 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jun (JANA) -- An economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Malta was signed this evening.

The agreement contains the coordinated foreign policy stand of the two countries and guarantees the neutrality of the Mediterranean, making it a sea of security and peace.

The two sides also agreed to support the Libyan Arab-Maltese recipient [qabidah] company and its projects.

The agreement was signed by the secretary of the people's committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and on the Maltese side by Foreign Affairs Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona.

The Maltese foreign minister left Tripoli this evening.

JANA SCORES SAUDI STAND ON 'ZIONIST AGGRESSION'

LD110908 Tripoli JANA in English 0817 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, Sha'ban 18 June 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The Saudi regime has affirmed its close links with American imperialism and other imperialist countries while the Zionist enemy continues its savage invasion of Lebanon.

The government news agency in Riyadh announced today that the regime's foreign minister, Sa'ud al-Faysal, headed this morning for Washington to meet with Reagan. He will also visit some European countries, including Britain.

This tour affirms the Saudi regime's continued conspiratorial role against the Palestinian Revolution and its encouragement for the Zionist aggression. The Saudi rulers are using the tour as a propaganda ploy, to pretend that they are attempting to stop the Zionist invasion. In fact, this is a flimsy pretext by a regime which is strongly opposed to Arab national interests and openly hostile to the Arab nation's causes. This regime's conspiratorial role and strong links with U.S. imperialism are clearly evidenced by its continued strengthening of America's strategic oil reserves and deployment of Saudi finance and the [words indistinct] smuggled money in American banks and companies.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT PLEDGES SUPPORT TO SYRIA, PLO

LD142228 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Maj Ahmed Ould Mennaya, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, today received Abu 'Islam, PLO representative in our country. During the meeting, the minister handed the Palestinian diplomat a letter from Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, to Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian armed forces and chairman of the PLO. The text of the letter:

At the time when your heroic strugglers are embarking on resistance against all Zionist weapons, I would like to express our satisfaction, delight and [words indistinct] the fraternal Palestinian people, men, women, old and young, who have performed their [word indistinct] duty with courage and dignity. (?I would like to inform you) of the complete and unconditional support of the Mauritanian people. We have decided to place all our human and material capabilities at your disposal. We will respond immediately to any demand from you with the greatest fraternal consideration.

Following the meeting, the PLO representative made a statement to the Mauritanian Press Agency, expressing his deep esteem for the national leadership and the Mauritanian people's position toward the Palestinian Revolution.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation this afternoon received the Syrian charge d'affaires in our country and handed him a letter from the head of state to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The text of the letter:

At the time when your death-defying armed forces are embarking on a resistance on the side of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against Zionist troops, I would like to express our full solidarity to Your Excellency. [Word inidstinct] to Your Excellency, our country's decision to place all our human and material capabilities for the defense of this common cause. May God help us succeed in accomplishing what is in the interest of our Arab nation.

SUDAN

SSU OFFICIAL DENOUNCES ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

GF110812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) -- Badr ad-Din Sulayman, secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union Central Committee, has denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and described it as a violation of international laws and the world's will, which frequently have been expressed by the UN General Assembly. He called upon the world community, the United States and Europe to [words indistinct] to stop this ugly crime and protect the ordinary rights of the peoples of Lebanon.

AT-TAYYIB DISCUSSES SECURITY, SOUTH, ETHIOPIA

GF061910 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Jun 82 p 17

[Interview granted by Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and head of the state security organ, to AS-SIYASAH correspondent Fathi Sharif -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] No doubt, the responsibility of the national security organ is to preserve the security of the homeland and the citizen. What is your analysis of this view in light of what is being said about an increased number of political detainees and the deportation of many foreigners after their number reached 8,000?

[Answer] I would like to correct your information on this issue. First, after the national reconciliation and the general amnesty, all political detainees were released. However, we noticed recently that some people, who were lurking in darkness, were blinded by the freedom and the light of democracy. They began to exploit these things by circulating rumors and by carrying out sabotage in a manner which no Sudanese has ever done; these practices are imported, are very strange and are rejected. That is why the country's law against them is stiff and why we do not make any concessions to them. In this light, we defy the enemies and refute their lies about jails and detainees.

Secondly, regarding the issue of deporting foreigners, it is very clear that Sudan is faced with an influx of refugees from many neighboring African countries for political or economic reasons. We noticed that most of these refugees infiltrate the country to live in the cities, and especially in the capital, in illegal ways, which has resulted in poor services in most of the sectors to a degree that has affected the security of our citizens and country in general. This made us force these refugees out of the capital and deport them to the provinces and to camps; none of them is detained anywhere in Sudan.

[Question] Sudan's large border and its links to nine neighboring countries make your burden heavy in preserving national security, particularly concerning the influx of refugees of which there are estimated to be 2 to 3 million. How can you tackle these crises and their impact on the internal and economic situation?

[Answer] This question is closely related to the previous one. As for the impact of the presence of refugees, we suffer from it in many aspects of our lives. The presence of these refugees from various nationalities and cultures and with their inherited difficulties has an adverse effect, especially on security and supplies. We maintain our contacts with international and humanitarian institutions to relieve the suffering of these miserable people who share our sustenance and home.

[Question] It has been said that the outlawed Sudanese Communist Party has started to organize underground; it is also reported that there is a strong Islamic current for the Muslim Brotherhood. What is your view about this speculation?

[Answer] The Sudanese people are devout by nature; they reject subversive ideologies that cast doubts on their religion and heritage. What the Sudanese communists have faced is not an easy thing. What they faced confirms that their ideology has no status or place or basis; we are on the lookout for them. However, I do not make it a secret that the communists have tried to make use of the 10-year reconciliation and detente in the country. They have started to rally themselves. However, we are on the lookout for them and we observe all their movements. We have arrested their leader who has been in hiding for a long time and many irrefutable documents were found in his possession. We will bring him to a just trial based on these documents.

The Sudanese people's experience with communism has undoubtedly proved that a communist is a bad element who has no morality or ideals and whose sole objective is to carry out sabotage, to cast doubts and to destroy everything that is noncommunist. He is armed with rumors, estrangement and preachings to maintain his livelihood and to satisfy his masters without any regard for his people and homeland's interests. These practices do not have anything to do with the Sudanese people or their morality, which is based on their straightforward religion. Within our democratic system under the country's permanent Constitution, political action is allowed within the SSU laws and regulations.

As a Muslim country, Sudan has many Islamic leaders and they carry out their work in compliance with the Constitution. No current or creed has preferential status except in terms of loyalty to its homeland. I personally do not believe there is an organization for the Muslim Brotherhood in Sudan; instead, there is an Islamic current that complies with the government's policy and its political organization, the SSU, and with its declared Islamic policy.

[Question] You were among the first of those who quelled the rebellion in the south of 1955; you were also among those who concluded the peace agreement between the north and the south in 1972. What is your view on what is being circulated by Western circles that there is an inclination for secession in the south and that the people in the south want to secede since oil was discovered there? Will the completion of the highway between (?Juba) and Mombasa in Kenya encourage this secession?

[Answer] I would like to say that I had the honor of serving in the army and of participating in crushing the rebellion in the south. I was a lieutenant in 1955 and I was the last major to lead operations there in 1971 and 1972. These operations were successful and they later put us in a position that enabled us to implement the peaceful solution which was reached in Addis Ababa in 1972.

Despite these decisive military operations and despite the fact that the rebels were treated ruthlessly and violently, I and my colleagues in the armed forces treated the brothers in the south with kindness and dignity. This made many citizens and their families join us instead of accompanying their brother rebels into the jungles. The leaders of the rebels acknowledged this fact.

The greatest challenge to the May revolution of 1969, which has had remarkable accomplishments, is the issue of security and stability in the south. Considering this fact, the doubts that are being circulated by Western information media and other media are known to us. Their goals are also known to us, but these goals are unattainable. Our people in the south have been practicing autonomous rule for years and have accomplished many things. These accomplishments show that the country is united and that its south and north are indivisible parts of the united Sudan. We also want to emphasize that the revolution is the right of all the Sudanese people and no one of its six provinces has the right to claim dominion within its geographical borders. No one should use as an excuse for secession the fact that Sudanese blood is being shed to implement useless projects. All have seen that the brothers in the south are satisfied with the national unity since the Addis Ababa agreement. Most of the people in the south form an impregnable and invulnerable barrier and are vigilant watchmen for the country's unity. They are very resolute in keeping Sudan cohesive in a way that surprises others and shows that the hateful past will not be relived.

[Question] There is a link between the Red Sea security, of which Sudan's security is a part, and Gulf security. How do you view this issue? What is your opinion on linking the security of the two regions? Is there any move to hold a conference for the countries of the Red Sea and the Gulf to put forth a common formula to guard the entire region?

[Answer] It is not easy to dissociate the security of the Red Sea and that of the Gulf region under the current Arab circumstances and the recent grave events. As an African country, Sudan lives and experiences the events on the African Continent -- whether in the Horn of Africa or in its center. As an Arab country, it is affected by all the threats menacing the Arab body; it is doubly worried over the events that threaten the whole Arab region.

Sudan has called for protecting the Red Sea and for making it an island of peace, free from all international conflicts. Because there is an organic relationship between the security of the Red Sea and the Gulf region and because this region is an internationally and strategically vital spot, we call on those who are concerned with this issue to protect the region and keep it removed from international conflicts by implementing what we called for and any other additions to our call. When ideas are formulated by all, Sudan will be the first [to act].

[Question] There have been several coup attempts in Sudan. Do you expect such attempts to continue? What guarantees will you institute to protect your revolution in the future?

[Answer] Sudan's democratic policy and the constant efforts to hand over authority to the people through the People's Councils in the towns and in the countryside, as well as through the Sudanese Socialist Union units in every district and village, were the first elements in laying down the foundations of democracy. By instituting regional government and expanding its base, the process of handing over the power to the people will have become complete in practice. What is now happening in the various provincial governments is the best proof of what we are saying. Thus, the revolution has erected a protective shield and charged the Sudanese citizen with the responsibility of preserving his political rights and daily needs and provided him with the opportunity to participate fully with his views, action and opposition -- and this Sudan has not experienced since its independence.

I am confident that this is the best protection a revolution can enjoy, regardless of the revolution's achievements in the national unity, economic development, education and health.

As a Muslim -- "One feels secure against God's devising but the people who have lost" [Koran] -- and as a military man who assesses his situation in a battle whether the situation is in his favor or not, I must take into consideration that the probability of plotting exists anywhere and at any time, both at home and abroad. The enemies are lying in wait for us; therefore we have to exercise caution, be vigilant and take every precaution to foil such plotting and stop the plotters, so as to preserve Sudan's security, independence and safety.

Sudan is the target of threats more so now than in the past. This is because we are ushering in the age of petroleum and the plotters know that a great deal of wealth and prosperity is within our reach, God willing.

[Question] Last week, a Sudanese-Ethiopian security cooperation agreement was signed following talks that drew the attention of many political observers in the region. Can you tell us the aims of these talks, in which you led the Sudanese delegation? Will the agreement which you reached be the final agreement that will stabilize relations between the two countries or will it be like past agreements that were never implemented?

[Answer] We have held intensive and constructive talks with a high-ranking Ethiopian delegation led by Taye Berhanu, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, which came to Sudan in response to an invitation. During this meeting, we talked very frankly and clearly. We agreed not to allow any hostile activity against Sudan from any other country, including Ethiopia, and by any group, even if it should be Sudanese, and to put an end to the facilities used by seccessionists, opponents or elements that seek to undermine stability. We also agreed to deport groups or individuals who seek in any way to harm or undermine the other neighboring state. A high-level Sudanese-Ethiopian committee was formed. The committee included representatives of the Foreign and Defense Ministries and the security services. The committee will meet in Addis Ababa in 2 weeks to implement the agreement.

As a result of the frank discussions that took place during these meetings, we believe that this time the agreement will be serious. Past agreements on security and stability were not implemented or complied with because the ministerial subcommittees did not meet. Thus, all the decisions remained mere words. This time, however, when Sudan saw that some countries are exploiting Ethiopia and various elements to abort a state of security and stability between the two neighboring countries, Sudan called for this meeting. We prepared everything necessary for its success. We will insist that the committee meet so that it can carry out its duty in safeguarding Sudan against the rancorous and those who plot against its security.

[Question] Will this agreement between you and Ethiopia be at the Eritreans' expense? In other words, have you sold out the Eritrean question so as to gain security with Ethiopia?

[Answer] This agreement is not against Eritrea. The Eritrean question is totally separate from any agreement between Sudan and Ethiopia. I have talked about this matter with the Ethiopians; I have also talked about it with the Eritreans in more than one meeting. Indeed, we affirm our support for the Eritreans in resolving the Eritrean question. What I want to say is that Sudan has not sold out the Eritrean question. There are still more than 1 million refugees in Sudan.

MIRGHANI COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

GF081325 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 7 Jun 82 p 23

[Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak interview with Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH correspondent Fathi Sharif in Khartoum -- no date given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you feel that Sudanese policy has been exposed to some kind of Arab political isolation since the first years of Camp David?

[Answer] I don't think Sudanese policy has been exposed to such isolation. Some Arab countries wanted this for Sudan, to the extent that they demanded the removal of Sudan from the Arab League because Sudan had relations with Egypt in every field. The proof that Sudan is not being isolated is the fact that the Arab League unanimously rejected this demand. Sudan also openly explained its viewpoint. Sudan's relationship with Egypt is organic and cannot be severed. Sudan believes in exercising its policy openly, while some Arab countries which had called for the removal of Sudan from the Arab League, such as Libya, sent delegations to the late President Anwar as-Sadat to establish contacts with him. They even chased him to Paris. Therefore, at the Arab League meeting, we asked if an open relationship is rejected and a secret veiled relationship is required. The refusal of Libya's request was proof that Sudan was not isolated.

[Question] President Numayri's announcement about an initiative to restore Arab solidarity and establish an Arab role which includes Egypt, whether through an Arab summit which would take a unanimous decision on restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt or through an integral formula connected to the serious developments of the Arab situation, makes us wonder about the nature of the framework within which Sudan is acting now regarding this pan-Arab demand.

[Answer] I see that what is important is an Arab solidarity which includes Egypt. How it is formed is not important. The result is important. First, let me say that Egypt was able to liberate its land. There is an Arab plan presented by Saudi Arabia in which Egypt can play a very great role to achieve peace. Second, there is a chance to stave off dangers posed by Iran to the Arab countries. Undoubtedly, Egypt's presence will have great impact on the confrontation of these challenges and on the elimination of dangers. Undoubtedly, Egypt's presence in itself reunites and consolidates. President Numayri has been exerting great efforts for a long time for the sake of solidarity. He is still exerting efforts to achieve solidarity and to participate in the stability of the Middle East because we need this now more than ever. Egypt will be an element of future stability in the Middle East.

[Question] Can you tell us Sudan's specific stand on developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the impact of this war on the security of the Arab region, will the next period witness a political and military coordination between Egypt and Sudan and what direction and impact will this coordination have?

[Answer] Sudan sees danger for Iraq and other Arab countries afterwards. Iraq is now shouldering this responsibility on behalf of others in the Arab region. The Arab countries should abide by the Arab agreements, especially the joint Arab defense agreement that was signed by these countries. This agreement cannot be ignored and Iraq cannot be left alone to bear this responsibility on behalf of others. Sudan sees that it is necessary to initiate urgent and speedy action in accordance with the requirements of the situation in order to defend Iraq and stand up for it.

Undoubtedly, Egypt and Sudan are coordinating their policies in all fields and with the rest of the Arab countries. We hope this soon will achieve something specific. The Arabs should protect Iraq from any Iranian military intervention through the Iraqi border. Otherwise, why should we uphold the slogans that our nation is one or abide by pacts we announce loudly. Actually, if this does not take place, the Arab countries will fall apart and there will be no need for the presence of the Arab League or any agreements or pacts. The Arab countries might resort to another foreign authority which respects defensive pacts.

[Question] Then you are pessimistic about the possibility of enhancing Arab solidarity with regard to adopting a unified Arab stand on the issue of commitment to Arab agreements?

[Answer] I am not completely pessimistic because what brings the Arabs together is much more than what divides them. However, I speak ardently because I fear the Arabs will not think until it is too late.

[Question] How do you view the influence of the Iraqi-Iranian war on the security of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa and, consequently, Sudan's security, and what is the extent of the danger of this trend that is approaching you through this war?

[Answer] When I said the danger to Iraq will bypass Iraq itself to other countries, I actually meant that the danger will overwhelm the entire region. In my estimation, nobody will escape it.

Therefore, we should stick together from now on in order to stave off this danger, because Iran will not deploy its regular armies. It will deploy its sectarian armies which are backed by foreign elements and forces hostile to us and which are currently being trained, in order to achieve Iran's ambitions in the Arab region. It has been announced that Iran wants to enter the Gulf and Iraq. This means Iran is dreaming of the return of the Persian empire.

[Question] To what extent do the superpowers benefit from the continuation of this war and from the opening of new fronts? Do you believe the United States is serious in dealing with the war and is it sincere in its stand, as its secretary of state said a few days ago?

[Answer] First, I do not doubt that the two superpowers are benefitting from our division and depletion. However, I don't believe that any of the foreign powers started this war. I believe the United States wants to end the war now, in case one superpower sides with one party, which will cause the other superpower to take the other side. The only way to keep them away is a quick and just settlement to stop the fighting which has been going on for about 2 years.

[Question] It has been said that Sudan is studying U.S. conceptions for military agreements that will lead to some sort of strategic alliance between the two countries. How true is this? Why do you provide facilities to U.S. warships and naval vessels and do not grant the Soviets the same rights?

[Answer] Sudan has very good relations with the United States. At present, we purchase arms from the United States only to defend ourselves against the threats and dangers surrounding us. With its men, Sudan is now able to defend itself. We are also committed to the defense of our territories, the Nile Valley and our borders. That is why Sudan is not in need of bases or foreign alliances with any foreign power. We may allow the passage of warships, barges or naval vessels of only friendly countries through our ports.

[Question] Do you believe the meetings of President Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri to strengthen the Egyptian-Sudanese integration and coordination soon will reach a new stage?

[Answer] Political, economic, military and cultural coordination between Egypt and Sudan have been going on for a long time, since the signing of the agreement in 1974. Meetings between the two presidents will continue to achieve the highest degree of integration for the benefit of the two peoples.

[Question] What are the reservations of Sudanese foreign policy? What is the nature of their challenge on the level of Arab, African or international relations?

[Answer] Reservations are about what Libya is doing around us. Of course, this disturbs us. The Sudanese people know that. We are on the watch for any attempt to smuggle arms and explosives to Sudan. However, we do not regard them as big challenges.

[Question] How, in your opinion, can the dispute between you and Libya be ended?

[Answer] Sudanese-Libyan relations will not continue like this forever. If Libya changes its policy of "sabotage" against Sudan, it is possible to normalize our relations.

[Question] What about President Numayri's participation in the African summit conference to be held in Tripoli next month?

[Answer] We do not have any knowledge about whether this conference will be held in Tripoli.

[Question] How do you base your relations with Ethiopia now, in light of the recent agreement? Do you have confidence in Ethiopian alliances, particularly now that there is an alliance between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union and Cuba, and now that Ethiopia is a member of the tripartite alliance to which you have announced your rejection and confrontation?

[Answer] Our relations with Ethiopia are very good now. They are based on the principle of noninterference in others' affairs and there is confidence between the two countries. We believe Ethiopia's membership in the tripartite alliance with Libya and the PDRY gives us the confidence that Libya cannot commit any act against Sudan through Ethiopia.

[Question] Does this mean that you do not fear the tripartite alliance?

[Answer] Yes, we do not fear it, as long as Ethiopia is a member of it.

[Question] What about the visit by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to Sudan?

[Answer] It will be a visit within the framework of the continued contacts taking place between the two countries -- concerns and events of the Arab region. President Numayri was in Saudi Arabia a while ago.

[Question] Has the date of this visit been fixed?

[Answer] No, we have not yet fixed it.

[Question] Is is possible that a security agreement similar to those agreements signed between Saudi Arabia and a number of Arab countries will be signed between Saudi Arabia and Sudan?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of that.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM SOMALIA 13 JUNE

GF131440 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jun (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him returned home today from a trip to the YAR, Djibouti and Somalia, during which he conveyed written messages from the president to the leaders of these countries.

DJIBOUTI

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS WITH SUDAN

GF091833 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Djibouti, 9 Jun (SUNA) -- Sudan and Djibouti have expressed satisfaction over the multisided cooperation between them, enhancing their determination to intensify efforts to employ this cooperation in the service of the two fraternal countries and peoples. They also expressed satisfaction over their identical views on regional, continental and international issues within the principles of good neighborliness, coexistence by the peoples of the region, the resolution of disputes through peaceful means and the intensification of all efforts by the two countries to achieve national development and prosperity.

In view of the agreement concluded by the presidents of the two countries in Khartoum in 1981 to form a joint ministerial committee to implement cooperation and fraternity between the two countries, the two sides agreed that the above mentioned committee will meet in Khartoum in September 1982.

This came in a joint communique issued here today following the talks between the Sudanese side, led by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani, and the Djibouti side, led by Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah.

The two sides also agreed that their countries will not spare any effort to contain the dispute in the Horn of Africa and to call for establishing peace and stability in it and to exert all possible efforts to make the Red Sea and Indian Ocean areas of peace and security.

The two sides reviewed the Arab situation and denounced and condemned the barbaric and brutal invasion Israel has carried out against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The two sides emphasized the need to restore Arab solidarity and to resolve the minor differences which have exhausted the Arab nation in order to enable it to continue its struggle to realize its national aspirations, especially the liberation of all usurped Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, which will enable them to establish their independent state on their land under their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

The two sides reiterated their support for the peace plan Saudi Arabia has proposed and called for the resumption of the Fes Arab summit conference.

The two sides fervently called on the Arab and Islamic peoples to do their utmost to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, which has exhausted energies which should have been conserved for confronting the real threat menacing the Arabs and Muslims. In this regard, Sudan and Djibouti praised the efforts the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations are making to put an end to this war.

The Sudanese and the Djibouti sides reviewed the importance of cementing Arab-African solidarity and confronting the plots of the continued Israeli infiltration of the African Continent. They denounced the aggression of South Africa against the confrontation countries.

They stressed full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia, under the sole representation of SWAPO, to achieve independence and sovereignty. The two sides also stressed their determination to continue to confront the racist regime in Pretoria, which is against the African people in South Africa, and to confront the imperialist plots (?and apartheid) in its various forms on the African Continent.

In reviewing the problems facing the OAU, the two sides reviewed the Western Saharan and Chadian issues which have wasted a lot of the OAU's efforts. They called for adherence to the resolutions of the 18th OAU summit.

The views of the two countries were identical on the need to achieve further solidarity among the peoples of the Third World, the need to adhere to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the need to try to achieve a new economic system that will enable the developing countries to make the utmost use of their natural resources.

The two sides also expressed their total support for the sincere efforts made by the United Nations and its agencies to preserve international peace, stability and progress.

ETHIOPIA

SUDANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR DEFENSE TALKS

EA141826 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A seven-man Sudanese delegation led by Mr Hashim 'Uthman, permanent secretary of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning to take part in the Ethiopia-Sudan defense and security joint committee meeting, which got underway this afternoon. The 4-day parley will examine ways and means of translating into practice the agreement signed by the two parties in Khartoum last month. The Sudanese delegation was welcomed on arrival by Comrade Moges Habte-Mariam, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Public and State Security.

KENYA

MOI CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

NC142310 Paris AFP in English 2252 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Nairobi, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Daniel arap Moi, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and Kenyan president, today condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon saying the action had resulted in the killing of thousands of Lebanese civilians, especially women and children.

In a press statement, Mr Moi said that "Israel's continued occupation of the territory of a sovereign member state and a member of the United Nations is a defiance that must be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

"Kenya condemns the Israeli invasion and continued occupation of the territory of Lebanon and calls upon Israel to withdraw her forces from Lebanon immediately" to conform with United Nations Security Council resolutions, the KENYA NEWS AGENCY quoted Mr Moi as saying.

He said that despite the apparent ceasefire between Israeli and Syrian troops in Lebanon he was concerned that Israel was continuing with its war operations against the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

SOMALIA

COMMITTEE UNCOVERS 'SCHEME TO DESTROY NATION'

EA120734 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] A statement from the political committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] says the political, defense and security committee met at the presidency on 9 June and discussed in depth the country's political and security situation.

The committee studied reports received from various sources concerning the nation's security. This study revealed that certain people, including those whose names follow, were deeply involved in a scheme to destroy the nation in complicity with an enemy of the Somali nation. They had been engaged in this scheme for a long time and this fact was known to the authorities.

Among the prominent participants in this treasonable scheme were Ismail Ali Abokar, Osman Mohamed Jelle, Omar Arte Ghalib [former foreign affairs minister], Omar Haji Mohamed, Warsame Ali Farah, Mohamed Adan Shaykj and Mohamed Yusuf Weyrah.

In view of the seriousness of these men's crimes, the committee decided to take the following steps against them: to strip them of all official responsibility either political or military, to expel them from the SRSP and its Central Committee, to strip them of their parliamentary privileges and expel them from parliament and to keep them in custody until they are brought before an appropriate court.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SUDANESE COUNTERPART

EA111610 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Barre this morning received in his office the Sudanese delegation led by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak.

The ministers discussed how to strengthen bilateral relations and to find lasting peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and other matters pertaining to the Arab world.

Present at the meeting were Somali Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali Hamud, the acting direction general of the Foreign Ministry, Muhammad Ismail Fahmi, and other officials.

Mirghani Departs 11 June

EA111912 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Sudanese delegation led by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani left Mogadishu International Airport for home this afternoon after a brief official visit to Somalia.

The minister told SONNA reporters at the airport that the purpose of his visit was to deliver a special message from Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to the president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohammed Siad Barre. The message was on the strengthening of relations between the two countries and peoples and other matters of concern to the Arab world and Africa.

Questioned on the crisis in the Horn of Africa, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said it is essential to find a just and lasting political solution in the interests of the people living in those areas of the Horn of Africa where crisis has prevailed for years now.

BENIN

FORMER CHADIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES HABRE, OAU

AB121033 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Head of state President Mathieu Kerekou this morning at the Palace of the Republic granted an audience to Beninese and foreign personalities. Among those received was Dr Facho Balaam, former public works minister of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT].

After the audience, Dr Facho Balaam told our correspondent, Eugene Kpade, the purpose of his visit and explained events in Chad.

[Begin recording -- Balaam] The audience the head of state granted me is within the framework of efforts often made by the Beninese Government and especially President Kerekou to find a lasting and final solution to the Chadian crisis. I was on a mission to Brazzaville when the situation -- which you now know -- occurred. As I was perfectly aware of the situation before I left Ndjamena, it is normal that I should inform President Kerekou of what has just happened and tell him about all its implications, especially the OAU's complicity in this Chadian crisis. I also have come to inform him of our stand, first as a political group, and then as a member of this government which has just been ousted. Nonetheless, violence certainly cannot be the solution to the Chadian crisis. We are convinced that any solution based on violence will only call for more violence. Today, the OAU has conspired with international imperialist forces. They both are determined to bring Hissein Habre to power. We are sure that Hissein Habre as an individual cannot consolidate this power without a broader basis.

It is, however, important to say that as Chadians, our people have suffered too much, and other powers want to impose solutions on the Chadian people. We believe this will only prolong the crisis and the suffering of these people who they claim to defend. Today, Hissein Habre is in Ndjamena, but Ndjamena is not Chad. We believe people like Hissein Habre and so many others connected with the Chadian crisis must retire in order for that country to recover its peace. We do not know Hissein Habre's intentions. We are convinced that if Hissein Habre does not retire now -- the Chadian crisis will continue and the war will be intensified. I say, once again, that no political or military power at the moment is capable of taking power by itself, much less consolidating it.

[Question] How do you explain the ease with which Hissein Habre's troops entered Ndjamena?

[Answer] For Hissein Habre's troops to get to Ndjamena, they benefited from a real complicity. There were two types of complicity: internal complicity and external complicity. What was the external complicity? It was that of the OAU and the pan-African force.

When you say you are coming to maintain peace between two belligerents, you must determine a buffer zone, a zone of neutrality. The pan-African force did not do this. The force said it was here to separate the fighting Chadian factions. Then it favored one side by saying that our side should pull back its troops. And each time the government forces pulled back, the pan-African force gave way to Hissein Habre. That was the external complicity which Hissein Habre had. The second complicity was internal. Some reactionary forces defended the same objectives.

I am talking about the Kamougue forces. When Hissein Habre was about to enter Ndjamena, instead of his forces pooling their efforts to block Hissein Habre, Kamougue created tension in the south of the country to divert the attention of the government forces which were already weak. Since they were not a really organized force, they could not take part in the fighting. They were disorganized. And as the OAU gave way to enable Hissein Habre to advance, it was therefore evident that Hissein came in without any fighting. There was no opposition at all. So, let us say that the OAU helped Hissein Habre capture Ndjamena. But, will the OAU be capable of helping Hissein Habre to consolidate himself in Ndjamena? That is the question we should ask.

[Question] Thus, there will still not be peace in Chad tomorrow?

[Answer] It is possible. Everything depends on what those people want. Can they make proposals acceptable to us? At least, on a short term basis? It is more than possible. [end recording]

GAMBIA

MINISTER DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF 30 JULY COUP PLOT

AB150738 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Banjul, 15 June (AFP) -- Gambian Interior Minister Abdoulaye Mboup denied here Monday that he was told beforehand about a plot to oust President Dawda Jawara last July.

He made the statement in court after two members of the Gambian Field Force (army) said they had told him of their plans to overthrow Sir Dawda last July 30. Twenty-two people have already been sentenced to death in the six-month trial of those involved in the failed coup.

The two soldiers said Mr Mboup, who was then inspector-general of the police force, told them to infiltrate the group of plotters and to keep him informed. Their version was backed up by Mr Mboup's former deputy and successor in the police post, miss Diara, and a member of parliament of the ruling People's Progressive party, Keba Ly.

A total of 799 people are still detained and waiting to appear in he trial, while 304 others have been freed.

GUINEA

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES CHAD'S HISSEIN HABRE

AB111130 Paris AFP in French 0900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jun (AFP) -- In a message broadcast by Conakry radio and monitored in Dakar, President Sekou Toure of Guinea sent warm and fraternal congratulations to Hissein Habre and encouraged him on his efforts toward the realization of the "peace, unity and the reconciliation" of Chad.

In a message transmitted to Hissein Habre while flying over Chadian territory on en route from Jidda, Sekou Toure also states that he is preparing to send to the FAN leader a "high-powered" delegation from his party as a "sign of friendship and the desire for sincere and fraternal cooperation."

"We have high hopes that with the return of peace, you will try with determination to reconstruct Chad [words indistinct] the country," the Guinean head of state said.

"We assure you that we will always be with you in this exciting and (?difficult) task for national unity, which is inseparable from the strengthening of African unity," he added.

MALI

PRESIDENT SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

AB131053 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Jun 82

[President Moussa Traore's message to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat -- issued in Bamako -- date not given]

[Text] It is with indignation and dismay that we have learned of the new aggression perpetrated by the Zionist state against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian refugee camps, thus unscrupulously massacring innocent civilian victims, most of whom are children and very old people. This barbaric and criminal aggression is a new challenge by the Zionist state to the international community and it is a serious violation of international laws on world peace and security.

Under this particular circumstance in the struggle of your courageous and gallant people, allow me, Mr President and dear brother, to reiterate to you on behalf of the Malian people, their party, the Malian People's Democratic Union, and their government, and on my own behalf our indestructible support and our active solidarity with the triumph of the just struggle of your martyred people.

The Republic of Mali joins the other peace-loving and justice-loving countries in condemning the criminal acts of the Zionist state -- its violence, aggression and repulsion for the international community.

[Signed] Highest regards, Moussa Traore

BRIEFS

CUBAN ENVOY DEPARTURE -- President Moussa Traore this morning received in audience the Cuban ambassador to Mali. Mr Carlos Garcia Neira will definitively leave our country after serving here for 10 years in the interest of the cooperation and friendship between Cuba and Mali. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Jun 82 AB]

FRENCH FINANCIAL AID -- A financial aid agreement was signed at 1400 this afternoon between the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and the Government of the Republic of Mali. According to the agreement, which was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Central Fund grants a loan of 5.2 billion Malian francs to the Government of the Republic of Mali for the realization of part of the country's telecommunications project. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Jun 82 AB]

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RENOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT BY PARTY

AB130746 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The National Party of Nigeria [NPN] has nominated Alhaji Shehu Shagari as its presidential candidate for next year's general elections. His nomination -- the only one submitted to the NPN National Secretariat -- was approved by a special convention of the party in Lagos today.

SIERRA LEONE

FOUR PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES DECLARED 'ELECTED'

AB142100 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Freetown, June 14 (AFP) -- Four candidates have been declared "unopposed and duly elected" to Sierra Leone's Parliament as 24 candidates campaigned for byelections to be held on June 26 for the nine other seats that remain to be filled.

Voting for the 13 seats was cancelled on May 1 due to "serious irregularities" found by the electoral commission in the general elections.

The four were declared elected in this one-party state after opponents, including former Minister of State for Finance Alfred Akibo-Betts, failed to file their nomination papers by the deadline on Friday.

The candidates are chosen by the Central Committee of the All Peoples' Congress following primary elections.

The four include former house leader Tom Smith and former high commissioner to Ghana, Philipson Kamara.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AB112206 Luanda ANGOP in French 2002 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 11 Jun (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic of Angola, received in Futungo de Belas, Luanda, on Friday the Zambian minister of defense, Wilson Chakulya, who has been visiting the People's Republic of Angola since last Monday. Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedal was present.

It must be recalled that on Thursday the Zambian defense minister paid a brief visit to Huila Province. Here, Wilson Chakulya mentioned the heroism of the combat Angolan Armed Forces in defending the entire country, which is constantly threatened by racist South Africa. At the end of this visit, Mariano Puko, provincial commissioner of Huila, suggested the holding of a joint meeting between the defense and security organizations of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia.

Joint Communique Issued

AB130740 Luanda ANGOP in French 1309 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 12 Jun (ANGOP) -- Angola and Zambia will cooperate in maintaining the territorial integrity of their two countries, which are victims of aggression by racist South Africa's Army. This was stated in a joint communique issued yesterday, following Zambian Defense Minister Wilson Chakulya's official 4-day visit to Angola.

The Zambian side reiterated its support for the Angolan people for the aid their country gives to SWAPO and the ANC, which are the vanguard movements of the Namibian and South African peoples, respectively, in their struggle against the apartheid regime, the document stressed. Wilson Chakulya expressed satisfaction for the hospitality accorded him during his visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

It was pointed out that the Zambian official's visit, which was at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Col Pedro Maria Tonho Pedale, is within the framework of the cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

ANC LEADER TAMBO ARRIVES IN LUANDA 9 JUNE

AB101340 Luanda ANGOP in French 1105 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Jun (ANGOP) -- ANC President Oliver Tambo arrived on Wednesday on a visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The African nationalist leader was welcomed upon arrival by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for External Relations.

BULGARIAN MINISTER IN LUANDA FOR TALKS

AP101657 Luanda ANGOP in French 1035 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Jun (ANGOP) -- Vasil Nikolov, Komi ASSR minister of forests and forest industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has been in Luanda since Tuesday at the invitation of the Agriculture Ministry in accordance with the resolutions of the fourth session of the Angola-Bulgaria joint commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in forestry.

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIPANDE VIEWS COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

PM091257 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 5 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on Alves Gomes Maputo interview with Defense Minister Lt Gen Joaquim Alberto Chipande -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Mozambique Defense Minister Lt Gen Joaquim Alberto Chipande stated in an exclusive interview with EXPRESSO that a Portuguese military delegation soon could visit Mozambique to "study the military infrastructures left behind in Mozambique at the time of independence. Portugal will conduct that study and, if necessary and possible, will send technicians to train our personnel."

The Mozambique minister, who should visit Portugal even before Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao's official visit to Mozambique, has postponed his meeting with Defense Minister Freitas do Amaral because the latter "is engaged on the dates proposed by Mozambique."

In April this year, a "working protocol" at the military level was signed in Maputo between Portugal and Mozambique. In his interview with EXPRESSO, Lieutenant General Chipande denied reports circulated at the time of the "signing of the 'working protocol,' according to which the training of Mozambique commandos and military instructors by the Portuguese Army was envisaged. I do not know where the reports citing the training of instructors for anti-guerrilla warfare were disseminated."

According to the Mozambique minister, the areas of military cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal will only be defined specifically during the visit he is soon to pay to Portugal. "We will go to Portugal with experts, and there we will determine the areas of cooperation. So far, we have only discussed technical training in general."

General Chipande, who was the first Front for the Liberation of Mozambique [Frelimo] guerrilla to direct an operation against Portuguese colonialism, on 25 September 1964, is one of the most prestigious Mozambique leaders -- a founding member of Frelimo, being a Political Bureau and Central Committee member in addition to defense minister.

Portugal's Response

During his interview with EXPRESSO, Minister Chipande confirmed the arrival 2 weeks ago of an offer of military equipment from Portugal. According to him, during President Eanes' visit to Mozambique, the issue of security for Portuguese citizens living here was raised and "we have now received the Portuguese president's response through the supply of military equipment and uniforms for our troops."

Commenting on the value of this offer, Joaquim Chipande told us: "Our people do not refuse this offer solely because it came from Portugal. They are weapons that will defend Mozambicans and all volunteer workers from socialist and capitalist countries working in Mozambique."

When defining the prospects for future military relations with Portugal, General Chipande stated: "The situation we are experiencing with the armed gangs' activities also concerns Portugal, because most of our volunteer workers are Portuguese, and there are also emigrants who have been here since colonial days and who choose to live in Mozambique, together with the volunteer workers, and are targets for the attacks. For that reason, it is natural for Portugal to be concerned about the threat looming over its citizens."

With regard to the possibility of military cooperation with Portugal including the training of Mozambican troops to combat these groups, Minister Chipande said: "We might broach this issue. The armed gangs are trained according to Western experience and tactics, and to fight your enemy more effectively, you must know him."

We asked the defense minister what repercussions could result from strong and active military cooperation. Just this week a Soviet Army general visited Mozambique.

"We betrayed none of our principles as a sovereign and independent country, as a nonaligned country," he replied.

"We concluded no military pacts and I believe that Marxism does not exclude a socialist country from maintaining relations with a capitalist country. "We will not cease to cooperate with Portugal simply because we are a socialist country. They [the Portuguese] left infrastructures here in Mozambique that served military purposes; they left hospitals with military equipment, kitchens, small workshops, joineries and tailor's workshops, which served military purposes. They left war materiel, several boats (about 20) in Lake Niassa and communications apparatus. This materiel is deteriorating and sometimes being ruined simply because we lack a small spare part which Portugal can supply to us via military channels. We cannot spend millons and millions of dollars just because we do not want to purchase a spare part from a NATO member country."

Describing the nature of immediate-term cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique, Joaquim Chipande cited the training of logistical cadres: "For many people, military cooperation means receiving training in military tactics, but they overlook the aspect of the training of logistical cadres for the rearguard sectors.

"Nobody will remedy things here for us gratis. Absolutely nobody will come here just to give things away, but the fact is that we have broken machinery which could be ruined."

With regard to knowledge of Mozamibque, Chipande said: "The Portuguese were here 500 years and know the country both strategically and tactically. They made several military studies of Mozambique, its borders and defense parameters. They know the weak points in its territorial waters and we must make the following choice: either we carry out a military survey of the country in all its aspects ourselves or we use the studies already carried out. This is why we intend to cooperate with Portugal and to discuss matters with which we are both acquainted."

Progressive Governments

With regard to the period of interstate relations that began 2 years ago with the Portuguese Government, the Mozambican general said: "Several Portuguese Governments have tried to resolve this problem; governments that called themselves progressive were unable to resolve the issue. Now I see a government that has had the courage to remove these obstacles, the courage to say there are no disputes of any kind. This Portuguese Government has opened up to Mozambique and we have no reason to refuse this dialogue. Military matters are subordinate to political matters, moreover, and we did not want to be left behind."

With reference to the international effects and repercussions that could be caused by this military cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal, the Mozambican defense minister, smiling slightly, said: "I would not be frightened if several interpretations were made,but history cannot wait and disagreements must be settled."

NAMIBIA

MUDGE SAYS ELECTIONS SHOULD INCLUDE SWAPO

MB150824 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The chairman of the South-West African Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, says that the impression that the proposed elections in the territory are aimed at an international settlement is wrong. Addressing newsmen in Windhoek, Mr Mudge said that it was preferable that the elections were held under international supervision, with SWAPO participating, as the only solution to the country's problems was a SWAPO defeat at the polls.

SAVIMBI DISCUSSES PROSPECT FOR NAMIBIA SOLUTION

MB150826 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] UNITA leader Jonas Savimibi says a solution to the South-West African problem will depend to a large extent on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, as well as on the active participation of the UNITA movement. He said in a television interview that since his movement controlled a large stretch of land along the South-West African border, it was imperative that it also had a say in a South-West African settlement.

At present, UNITA controls a third of Angola and receives considerable military support from various Arab and Asian countries, as well as some independent African states.

SOUTH AFRICA

R. BOTHA PREFERS UN, SWAPO ROLE IN NAMIBIA

LD111238 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says the South African Government would like to see an international settlement on Namibia and would prefer to see SWAPO and the United Nations involved. But he told a gathering at Brits, in the Province of Transvaal, that there would have to be an election in Namibia next year with or without SWAPO, with or without United Nations supervision. Mr Botha said South Africa remained adamant that there could not be a settlement in Namibia as long as there were Cuban troops in Angola. He said discussions on Namibia were entering the most delicate phase and so far he could see no way towards a settlement.

P. BOTHA ON CONSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT PROPOSALS

CA081622 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the government's view regarding the proposal to the President's Council is that constitutional adjustments should not have a destabilizing effect on South African society. Speaking at a meeting in (Maros), he said adjustments could not be made overnight and every step had to be acceptable to all reasonable members of the population. It was in the interests of all population groups for the Whites to be guaranteed permanent security. Mr Botha said the reality that Coloreds had no political rights had to be taken into account. He said all final proposals would be put to the House of Assembly which would have to decide whether to make any changes. Mr Botha said he was opposed to a system of one man-one vote in a unitary state. He did not favor the Westminister system of government and there would be separate parliaments for the different population groups.

Mr Botha said that he would be discussing government policy and government achievements in relations with neighboring countries at greater length when he addressed the federal congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein next month.

Mr Botha said that dircumstances had created a new challenge of which account had to be taken. South Africa had to accept reality and create solutions and guarantees of freedom for all in the country. The collapse of the Portuguese empire had brought the conflict nearer to South Africa.

The prime minister said that it is a pity that there were those in South Africa who referred in jocular vein to the total onslaught against South Africa. Mr Botha said that the government wanted to eliminate the danger of revolution and the threat of communism in the country. He said he believed South Africa could and would survive these dangers and that the country would become a bastion of peace, good will and progress. The prime minister called for the cooperation of all and said that they would have to rise above selfishness and pettiness. South Africa had to make an appointment with its future now.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES KWAZULU LAND DECISION

MB150728 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The South African Government has decided that the Ingwavuma District in the north of kwaZulu, as well as the whole kaNgwane national state be included into Swaziland. KaNgwane comprises the four districts of Nsikazi, Nkomazi, Mswati and Mlondozi. In an announcement to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi, the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, said a final written agreement would be entered into between the governments of the republic and Swaziland as soon as possible.

He said Ingwavuma would be excised from kwaZulu and the administration of the district would be taken over by his department. Dr Koornhof gave the assurance that the border adjustment would not result in any resettlement of Ingwavuma people. He said the Kingdom of Swaziland had undertaken to respect all existing property rights and investments in the affected areas. All people residing in the areas, as well as the Swazi living in the republic, would become citizens of the Kingdom of Swaziland, but they did not have to fear any economic disruption or consequent hardship.

In his announcement, Dr Koornhof said the Makatini Flats, a large part of the Ubombo District, and possibly the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Umkuze gama reserves would be handed to kwaZulu in exchange for Ingwavuma. Regarding the three game reserves, he said they might have to be held in trust with the Natal Executive Council and the Natal Parks Board, and that they would be maintained to the satisfaction of the Natal provincial administration.

In response to the announcement King Goodwill (Zweletini) of the Zulus said the central government had not consulted him or the kwaZulu Goernment, and there would be no coopeation between the Swazis and the Zulus. He added that the Zulus were not prepared to hand Ingwavuma over to the Swazis. Leaders of the four tribes of Ingwavuma expressed themselves against incorporation into Swaziland. Earlier, the chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, predicted a permanent rift between Afrikaners and Zulus, as well as between Zulus and Swazis.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the government had embarked on a course which could have very serious implications for Black-White relations. He said the government had consistently claimed to stand for self-determination for Black nations. The announcement was in direct conflict with this policy and could threaten the whole basis of trust on which any future dispensation would have to rest. Mr Raw said his party appealed to the government to take no final action without the consent of those affected.

'Angry' Reaction Cited

MB150631 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The South African Government has given its last word on the land deal between kwaZulu and Swaziland. Minister of Cooperation and Development Koornhof said last night Ingwavuma will be given to the Swazis. Carmen Rickard has details of some of the reactions:

[Begin recording] War betwqen Zulus and Swazis could be the result of the government's decision to hand Ingwavuma to the Swazis. That's according to OFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP Ray Swart, who described yesterday's announcement by Dr Koornhof as an act of political treachery.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has warned that the decision could lead to bloodshed. He added that it would be the death knell of Afrikanerdom and said Black people would fashion the future with those who aren't Afrikaners.

Dr Koornhof faced angry masses when he made the announcement yesterday, and his car was beaten by enraged Zulus. Carmen Rickard in Durban for Capital news. [end recording]

Buthelezi Warning

MB150735 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Jun 82 p 16

[All quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] Reacting to Dr Koornhof's announcement, the chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, predicted a permanent rift between Afrikaners and the Zulus, as well as the establishment of a rift between the Zulus and the Swazis and the radicalisation of Black/White politics in South Africa.

"I have never said I would initiate bloodshed, but this sort of thing makes bloodshed inevitable. It is not an issue of whether this bloodshed happens during my lifetime or after my death. This whole thing will start a chain of events which will only mean bloodshed.

"Bloodshed is a very tragic thing. Not since 1953 has there been bloodshed between the Zulus and the Swazis.

I am saddened by the prospects of such bloodshed in this day and age when our king is married to the daughter of the Swazi king who is behind this excision of Zulu territory because Zulus are unarmed. There is every prospect of bloodshed emerging not only between Zulus and Afrikaners but also between Zulus and Swazis.

"We know from our own sources of information that the external mission of the ANC disagrees as violently with this suggestion as we do, and it seems to me that this is one of the issues on which they and us agree totally. Perhaps it is an issue which broadens our common concern."

Chief Buthelezi said he told Dr. Koornhof the matter had gone too far for the press not to be involved and Dr. Koornhof agreed to make a statement in the house afterwards.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been called to Cape Town on May 3 this year to hear that Ingwavuma was to be handed over to Swaziland.

He told Dr. Koornhof that he would have to come to Ulundi to address the assembly himself.

Last week he received a message from the minister of co-operation and development that he wished to come to address the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Koornhof had asked him to have a closed session of the caucus. "I spoke to members of my Cabinet and they accepted that suggestion. Later on we will have an open session when the minister will address the whole assembly with the press present," he said.